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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-044  
Tuesday  
9 March 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-044

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## Central African Republic

### ADP Secretary Expelled From Party After Joining Cabinet

AB0503183193 Paris AFP in French 0959 GMT  
3 Mar 93

[Text] Bangui, 3 Mar (AFP)—According to a communique issued in Bangui on 3 March, the Alliance for Democracy and Progress (ADP, Mr. Francois Pehoua's party), a member of the Convention of Democratic Forces (CFD, radicals), expelled National Secretary Tchakpa M'Brede from the party on 3 March. Mr. Tchakpa M'Brede was appointed minister of primary and secondary education on 2 March.

The ADP executive committee said it was "surprised" to hear that M'Brede had joined Prime Minister Enoch Derant-Lakoue's Cabinet and stressed that it was Mr. M'Brede's "personal decision, which does not commit the ADP in any way."

The ADP executive committee reiterated that the party had endorsed the CFD position, which "rejected Mr. Enoch Derant-Lakoue's proposal to join his government because the pressing objective is to continue the electoral process." Presidential and parliamentary elections are scheduled for 18 April and 2 May respectively.

As far as the ADP is concerned, Mr. M'Brede "excluded himself from the party" when he accepted to join this government.

## Rwanda

### Government-RPF Peace Talks Continue

EA0603155093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 6 Mar 93

[Text] A high-level meeting between the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and the Rwandan Government has begun in Dar es Salaam. The two delegations, led respectively by RPF Chairman Colonel Alex Kanyarengwe and Prime Minister Dismas Nsengiyaremye, have attempted since 5 March to save the peace process which is dangerously threatened by the RPF's resumption of hostilities. On 5 March our special correspondent in Dar es Salaam, Balthazar Nduwayezu, briefed us on the first day of talks:

[Nduwayezu] The first item on the agenda, commitments to negotiated settlements, has already been dealt with and the second item, which is the reinforcement of the cease-fire agreement, is now being studied.

Regarding the first item—the commitment to negotiated settlements—the two sides have just reiterated this commitment. They also said that they supported the Arusha negotiation framework and that they adhered to previous protocols and agreements as well as to protocols and agreements to be signed in the future on issues left in abeyance.

On a detailed timetable for the resumption and completion of negotiations relating to the issues left in abeyance, the Rwandan Government suggests that the Arusha negotiations resume in a week's time and last from two to three weeks. The RPF, which considers that one week is, in practical terms, very short, [words indistinct] provided that everything is in order to allow the negotiations to resume.

On the second item on the agenda—reinforcement of the cease-fire agreement—the two sides have just agreed on procedures for restoring the cease-fire, notably that the RPF returns to its initial positions while the Rwandan Armed Forces remain in their present positions.

[Words indistinct] the space thus left between the two forces [words indistinct] continuing to deal with the second item on the agenda in the course of the evening, the delegations' discussions revolved around the massacres and human rights violations. The issues of foreign troops, harmful radio broadcast propaganda, war equipment and preparations for war were still to be dealt with before touching on the third item on the agenda which is the problem of people displaced by war.

### Government, Opposition Report Fighting in North

EA0803191293 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT  
8 Mar 93

[By Jean Baptiste Hakizima]

[Text] At dawn today, fierce fighting took place in the Ruhengeri area, especially in Nkumba commune, where Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] troops attacked the positions of the Rwandan Armed Forces. As has happened on a number of occasions since the RPF resumed fighting on 8 February this year, the Rwandan Armed Forces rejected the provocation, which is why they repulsed the attack. Today, the most serious fighting was noted in Nkumba commune. Ruhengeri town [words indistinct] heavy shooting. The RPF has been shelling the town with Katyushas and firing heavy artillery from Kinigi commune. It is not yet known how many have died today.

[The RPF's clandestine Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda at 1715 GMT on 8 March reports that "government troops continue to attack RPF positions. As we are preparing to put the cease-fire into effect, government troops continue to attack RPF positions. Up to now in Ruhengeri area, specifically in Karwasa, Butunda, Tumba and (Base), the fighting is in full tilt. In the Byumba area, Butara and (Tabu), government troops have been shelling RPF positions. In Kigali prefecture in (Rutare) above the (Biringo) parish, government troops attacked RPF positions. As always, the RPF troops repulsed them and captured government positions."]



**RPF Claims Downing of Government Helicopter  
16 Feb***EA0803192893 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in  
Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1700 GMT 8 Mar 93*

[Excerpts] We shall be talking about what the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] president said about the helicopter downed by the RPF after the resumption of the war on 8 February. Radio Muhabura journalists visited the site where the helicopter was downed. We now describe what we saw: The aircraft is a helicopter with a capacity of eight and is painted in military colors. On impact, the aircraft's front and rear sections broke into two pieces [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

As you heard yourselves, the helicopter was downed on 16 February when the RPF had decided to halt the war [words indistinct] when the government kept saying it was the RPF which was not keeping its promises [words indistinct].

**Human Rights Federation Reports Violations***AB0903090093 Paris AFP in English 2018 GMT  
8 Mar 93*

[Text] Paris, March 8 (AFP)—Massive and systematic human rights violations in Rwanda, in particular by government authorities, have claimed more than 2,000 victims in the last two years of civil war, a report released Monday [8 March] said.

The 100-page report, presented to a conference hosted by the International Human Rights Federation (FIDH), provoked Belgium to announce it was withdrawing its ambassador from the country for consultations. The report said the violations were the result of "a deliberate policy by the regime which targets opposition politicians in general." It also charged that the "responsibility of President Juvenal Habyarimana and his staff is seriously implicated" in the violations, since the civil war broke out in the country in October 1990.

FIDH President Daniel Jacoby said the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (FPR) had also committed "very serious excesses with regard to the civilian populations." The report, based on an enquiry in the country in January by an FIDH team including 10 lawyers and specialists from eight countries, said that witnesses had told investigators of witnessing executions of family members by FPR forces, as well as suffering lootings by soldiers and kidnappings.

The most serious rights violations detailed in the report involved the Rwandan civilian and military authorities. Commission members had uncovered two cemeteries during their investigations. One case detailed by the commission involved the massacre by government troops of between 500 and 1,000 people suspected of being members of the FPR in the first few months of the civil war.

Following publication of the report, Belgium announced it was withdrawing its ambassador for consultations and warned it could reassess its civilian and military cooperation policy with its former African colony. The Rwandan ambassador to Belgium, Francois Ngarukiyintwali, was also summoned to the foreign ministry to hear a demand that Rwandan authorities take measures to end human rights abuses and punish those responsible, the official statement said.

Belgium also called on the Kigali government to "abstain from any reprisals against witnesses who enabled the investigation to be carried out." The FIDH teams come from Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, France, Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire], the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States.

**Zaire****President, Politicians Prepare for 9 Mar Conclave***AB0803200793 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800  
GMT 8 Mar 93*

[Excerpt] President Mobutu Sese Seko, the head of state, returned to the capital at 1105 this morning for the conclave that will open at the Palace of the Nation on 9 March unless the unexpected happens. It has been said that preparations are proceeding smoothly. Yesterday was devoted to the technical meeting between the bureau of the High Council of the Republic—led by Chairman Monsignor Laurent Monsengwo Pasinya—and the head of state's bureau—led by Director Professor Ugundu Awe. The proceedings resumed at 1400 today and concern technical aspects of organizing the conclave. The most recent report indicates that all the points of discord seem to have been ironed out. The Associations of the New Generation [ANOGE], convened for this conclave, supports the head of state. ANOGE Chairman Bokokoma Elese, who led this morning's meeting, expressed the hope that all those who participate in the country's politics will participate in the 9 March conclave. Chairman Elese briefed Emmanuel Limbanda Lokenga on this morning's meeting:

[Begin Elese recording] The chairmen of the associations forming the platform of the new generation strongly support this move by the president of the Republic and hope that all those who participate in Zairian politics will participate in this conclave—which we have called the conclave of the last chance—so that our people can at last enjoy the benefits of democracy. [end recording] [passage omitted]

**Presidential Spokesman on Distribution of Delegates***LD0703164693 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network  
in French 1230 GMT 7 Mar 93*

[Text] The political conclave will take place next Tuesday in Kinshasa, the head of state Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has decided. The preparations are proceeding

well. Yesterday evening, the spokesman of the presidency read on Zairian Television the practical modalities agreed upon for the good proceeding of this meeting. I invite you to listen once again to Professor Kabuya Lumuna, spokesman of the presidency:

[Begin Kabuya Lumuna recording] In view of the urgency for the resolution of the crisis and in order to allow the various political groups to designate their delegates and the latter to prepare themselves for the opening of the conclave of national reconciliation, the president of the Republic wanted to make sure that the practical conclusions of these consultations are known. The opening of the conclave of reconciliation is scheduled to take place next Tuesday 9 March at the People's Palace. The aim of this conclave is the reconciliation of the sons and daughters of Zaire.

As for the agenda, three main points have been agreed upon. First on the government: the designation of the new formateur [prime minister-designate to form government], the modalities relative to the structure and composition of the government, the minimum program of this government.

Then on the legal framework of the transition period or the harmonization of documents. This concerns the revival of global political compromise, the definition of the institutions of the transition period, the modalities of cooperation between the institutions, and, finally, the duration of the transition period. Concerning the legal aspect: the preparation of the single constitutional act that should govern the transition period.

The third point of the agenda concerns the big election dates, that is, first, the constitutional referendum with the number of draft projects and dates that should be respected. Second, the elections at all levels. The dates for the presidential elections first, then the municipal elections, and, finally, the general elections. Concerning practical organization, six criteria have been agreed upon in order to reach a total number of between 190 and 200 participants. These criteria are: first, representation on the regional basis to be designated by the people of the regions themselves. Second, three delegates per 1 million inhabitants. Third, one additional representative for 250,000 inhabitants over 1 million. Fourth criterion, five delegates for each main institution of the Republic. Fifth, two delegates per political platform, and, finally, one traditional chief per administrative region, including Kinshasa. This would give an effective regional allocation of delegates as follows:

Bandundu, which has 5.568 million inhabitants, will have 16 delegates. Bas-Zaïre, which has 2.331 million inhabitants, will have seven delegates. Equateur, which has 5 million inhabitants, will have 15 delegates. Haut Zaïre, which has 6.275 million inhabitants, will have 19 delegates. Occidental Kasai, which has 4.275 million inhabitants, will have 13 delegates. Oriental Kasai, which has 3.641 million inhabitants, will have 11 delegates. Maniema, which has 1.209 million inhabitants,

will have three delegates. North Kivu, which has 2.560 million inhabitants, will have eight delegates. Shaba, which has 5.413 million [figure as heard] inhabitants, will have 16 delegates. South Kivu, which has 2.356 million inhabitants, will have seven delegates, and last, Kinshasa, which has 4 million inhabitants, will have 12 delegates. This gives us a subtotal of 127 delegates.

Where the public institutions are concerned, the president of the Republic has to appoint five delegates; the National Assembly has five delegates, in other words its Bureau; the High Council of the Republic has five delegates; the courts and tribunals have five delegates who have yet to be designated; the Zairian Armed Forces have five delegates who have yet to be designated; and finally the traditional chiefs have five delegates who have yet to be designated. This gives us a subtotal of 36 delegates.

As far as the political platforms are concerned: The following platforms have been retained: the Sacred Union of the Opposition; the Liberal and Democratic Sacred Union; (ADELI); Alliance of Independent Forces for Integral Change [AFICI]; the Presidential Party [Popular Movement for the Revolution]; (UFONAL); the United Opposition Front; the Cartel of 40 [UFERI: Union of Federalists and Independent Republicans]; the Consensus for Change; the Progressive Collective; the Union of Centrist Forces; independent parties; forces for change; the association belonging to the new political generation; the C-18 group, and finally the inter-regional committee for a civil society. This gives us a subtotal of 32 delegates.

This gives us a total of 195 delegates. The president of the Republic sincerely hopes that the different delegations will be characterized by the spirit of patriotism, heightened feeling for the state, and the competence that must enrich the imagination of all present. [end recording]

#### **HCR Says Soldiers' Pay Not in 5 Million Zaïre Notes**

*AB0803203193 Kinshasa Voix du Zaïre in French 1800 GMT 8 Mar 93*

[Text] The Bureau of the High Council of the Republic wishes to inform the public that following inquiries from the Bank of Zaïre, the Currency Issuing Center [Hotel de Monnaie], the National Association of Zairian Enterprises, and the Zairian Bankers Association, necessary funds are being disbursed to the Bank of Zaïre for the salaries of soldiers. The salaries will be paid in notes other than those for 5 million zaïres.

In this connection, the HCR Bureau has already sent a letter to the military hierarchy directing it to schedule payments starting today, beginning with payments to the lower ranks.

### Further on Mobutu Military Appointments

AB0503143593 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 4 Mar 93

[Text] The head of state has just signed a series of decrees appointing high ranking officers of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ]. Under the first decree, Major General (Amela Mokila Bahati) has been appointed deputy to the chief of defense staff of the FAZ in charge of organization, instruction, and operations, while Brigadier (Wamba Ma Kudika) has been appointed deputy to chief of defense staff in charge of administration and logistics.

The second decree appoints Brigadier (Mulumba Ambote) chief of staff of the Army and Brigadier (Muleli Mubenga) chief of staff of the National Gendarmerie. The Military Intelligence and Action Service [SARM] will henceforth be headed by Brigadier (Longelo Mbule wa Monjombo), who has been appointed to this post by Decree No. 93/020.

The fourth decree appoints Colonel (Essalo Mongo Mongwa), a Staff College graduate, deputy chief of Army staff, while Navy Captain (Yamonica Esuila) has become the deputy chief of naval staff.

Under the series of decrees, Major General (Shabani Gohole) is named FAZ deputy inspector general, while the deputy inspector general in charge of the Army is Brigadier (Mbossange Bompesse Vakola).

The sixth decree concerns the appointment of the commanders of the military regions. Under this decree, Major General (Mosala Monzia Bongo) becomes commander of the 1st Military Region; Brigadier General (Molamba Penenoa) becomes commander of the 2d Military Region; Colonel (Nguala Pandi), Staff College graduate, has been appointed commander of the 3d Military Region; Colonel (Tshikudi Bakashiga), a Staff College graduate, becomes commander of the 5th Military Region; Major General (Mokobo Mudende Kopolo) has been appointed commander of the 7th Military Region; while Colonel (Baole Muene Mubula), a staff college graduate, has been appointed the commander of the 8th Military Region. The present decree supersedes all other previous provisions.

Under the seventh decree signed today by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, Brigadier General (Egona Kabawa Bukungu) becomes commander of the Kamanyola Division.

Under another decree, commanders of military bases have been appointed. Under this decree, Brigadier General (Kalume Mundi) has been appointed the commander of the Kamina Military Base, while Brigadier General (Elese Yombe Tole) has been appointed the commander of the Tshitoma Military Base.

Decree No. 93/026 appoints three SARM deputy chiefs of staff. Those appointed under this decree are Lieutenant Colonel (Bongouele Mpate), a Staff College graduate, who has been appointed deputy chief of staff in

charge of action; Lieutenant Colonel (Nguatto Kusangou), a Staff College graduate, who has been appointed deputy chief of staff in charge of investigations; and Commander (Tantele Magna Mbula), who has been appointed deputy chief of staff in charge of administration.

Decree No. 93/027 concerns the appointment of the chief of staff of the Civil Guard. Under the decree, the (?FAZ) special comptroller (Gumbo Emoro), has been appointed general commander of the Civil Guard.

Decree No. 93/0828 concerns the appointment of deputies to general commander of the Civil Guard. They are (Ngimbi Uchama) for the organization, instruction, and operations of the ITP [expansion unknown]; and (Lango Tokpui) in charge of ITP administration and logistics.

The last of the series of decrees concerns the amendment of the 25 July 1986 Administrative Reform Decree No. 86/227 on the personnel, functioning, and equipment of the Zairian Civil Guard. This is the full text of that decree:

The president of the Republic, considering the Constitution, especially Article 45; considering Decree No. 84/26 of 28 August 1984 on the creation and organization of the Civil Guard; considering the 25 July 1986 Administrative Reform Decree No. 86/227 on the personnel, functioning, and equipment of the Zairian Civil Guard, decrees: Career civil guards shall henceforth adopt the insignia, grades, and titles of the Armed Forces of Zaire.

The present decree takes effect on the signing date.

Issued in Kinshasa on 4 March 1993

[Signed] Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga

### Senior Ranks Noted

AB0603212093 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 6 Mar 93

[Text] The appointments of senior commanding officers of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ] continues. Some ministerial decrees and decisions have been signed by Brigadier General (Bawoko Yoka), secretary general at the Ministry of Defense and Major General Eluki Monga Wundu, chief of defense staff of the FAZ.

The Ministerial Decree No. 93005 of 5 March concerns the appointment of a general secretariat of the Zairian Armed Forces within the Defense Staff. The attributes of the FAZ secretary general are determined by the Chief of Defense Staff.

On his part, Major General Eluki Monga Wundu today signed Decision No. 0016 appointing Group Captain (Lenga Lenga), a staff college graduate, matriculation no. 162096K, as commander of the FAZ Air Force bases.

Here are the contents of other decisions signed today by FAZ Chief of Defense Staff Eluki Monga Wundu:



Colonel Engineer (Moleka Egbango Mgbanda), matriculation no. 033207C, is appointed commander of the FAZ Engineering Corps; Colonel Dr. (Kabanda Karenga), matriculation no. 102999C, is appointed commander of the FAZ Medical Corps; and Major General (Boloji Mbundu Tankpa) matriculation no. 640162X, has been appointed to occupy the post to be called secretary general of the FAZ Forces Defense Staff.

#### **Government To Repatriate Drowned Zairians From Congo**

AB0403143593 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] Following its press communique issued on 2 March, the body of secretaries general of the ministries continued to examine the situation created by the accident on Brazzaville beach, resulting in the deaths of many Zairians. On this occasion, the body has made the following decisions:

1. To send a five-man delegation from the Ministries of External Relations, Justice, Health, and Social Welfare to Brazzaville to repatriate the bodies of the Zairians. This delegation will be led by the secretary general for social welfare, Mrs. Clavie Djo Tchingambou.
2. To put coffins and shrouds at the disposal of the Zairian ambassador to the Republic of Congo.
3. To continue the evacuation of fellow citizens desirous or forced to return to their country Zaire.

#### **Anti-Congolese Sentiments Viewed; Embassy Under Guard**

AB0703123093 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 6 Mar 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Last weekend's Congo River ferry disaster has left plenty of bad blood in its aftermath. At least 147 people died when Zairians expelled from Congo fell into the

swift moving river that lies between Brazzaville and Kinshasa. Despite the disaster, the Congolese have pressed ahead with the expulsion of more illegal Zairians immigrants, sparking off anti-Congo sentiments in Kinshasa where the Congolese Embassy now has an armed guard. But it now appears authorities from the two countries are getting together to calm the situation. From Brazzaville, Antoine Miyombala telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Delegations from both countries have been meeting for the past two days in Brazzaville to discuss the circumstances of the tragedy which has cast such a shadow over their relations. The Congolese side gave the Zairians a briefing of the accident and confirmed the death toll of 147, despite other claims of over 200 casualties.

The joint commission of inquiry will have to answer two questions posed by the Zairians. Firstly, what went wrong with the mooring of the ferry. The Congolese authorities have said that the Zairian-registered Matadi made a mistake in maneuver, causing the gangway to break and tumbling people into the river, but the commission of inquiry will also have to investigate the underlining and immediate causes of the sudden migration of people between the two countries.

President Mobutu's security adviser, Mr. Banda Zamba, headed the Zairian delegation which was taken to see two points used by Zairians to enter Congo illegally. For the moment, Congolese police are continuing to expel illegal immigrants. More than 1400 Zairians have been expelled since Thursday [4 March].

On the quay of Brazzaville's port today, more than 100 immigrants were waiting for the boat to cross the river under police protection although without any harassment, according to local observers. [end recording]

## Kenya

### Minister Signs Trade Agreement With Thailand

BK0903030793 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
9 Mar 93 p A3

[By Kawi Chongkittawon]

[Text] Nairobi—Thailand and Kenya yesterday signed a much-awaited trade agreement that will lead to the establishment of a joint commission in the near future.

"This agreement marks an important economic linkage between the two countries," said Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan after the signing ceremony. "It will provide the mechanism for fostering greater trade."

Surin signed the agreement with Kenyan Minister of Commerce and Industry KM Mukindia [name as published]. The two countries have worked on the agreement for five years.

Surin said the agreement would provide protection for Thais who wanted to invest in gemstone mining in Kenya.

The agreement, in which each country gives the other "most favoured nation" treatment in protection of investment and property, also proposes that a joint committee be set up to boost economic relations.

The minister arrived in Nairobi on Saturday from South Africa for a five-day official visit. Over the weekend the Thai delegation visited various tourist sites, including the Rift Valley.

Surin also held discussions yesterday with his Kenyan counterpart, Dr H Manduku.

During the meeting, Surin said that Thailand regarded Africa as a new growth frontier because each country is striving to improve its standard of living and economic development. He said Kenya is a major gateway to eastern Africa, to which Thailand has accorded great import.

Surin also expressed the hope there would be more exchanges of visits at all levels and in all fields. Thailand also urged Kenya to open an embassy in Bangkok to strengthen mutual cooperation.

Surin presented a check for US\$5,000 to the Kenyan government to help relieve damage caused by the recent drought.

Two-way trade between the two countries amounted to only US\$38 million last year, a 200 per cent increase over 1988.

Thailand exports sugar, garments and rice to Kenya and imports tri-sodium carbonate, wattle extracts and gemstones.

Thailand established ties with Kenya in 1967 and opened an embassy in Nairobi in 1978. The embassy is accredited to five countries in the region: Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Comoros.

Surin will end his African tour in Tanzania tomorrow.

### Central Bank Announces Measures To Bring Down Inflation

EA0803193393 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 8 Mar 93

[Text] The Central Bank of Kenya today announced measures the government intended to take to bring down the rate of price inflation to a single digit level over the last three months of 1993. In a signed statement to KBC by the bank's chief banking manager, Mr. Mumelo, the bank said that the measures are in particular intended to control the inflationary effects of the newly-liberalized foreign exchange regime. The statement disclosed that to date treasury bills worth approximately 20 billion shillings have been sold. It added that following consultations with the IMF mission, the Central Bank will enhance open market operations and tighten monetary policy further.

The following are the measures announced to tighten the stands [as heard] of monetary policy: The cash reserve ratio for commercial banks will be raised to eight per cent, the margin on Central Bank discounts and advances will be increased to five percent above prevailing treasury bill rates, commercial banks will not be permitted to overdraw their accounts at the Central Bank, only government securities will qualify for re-discounting at the Central Bank, pre-shipment financing facilities will be phased out, the volume of treasury bonds to be auctioned weekly will be raised substantially, and the government's overdraft with the Central Bank will be controlled tightly.



**Botha: South Africans Serving as Mercenaries**

MB0803185593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1507  
GMT 5 Mar 93

[Text] Pretoria March 5 SAPA—It appears there are indeed South Africans serving as mercenaries despite Defence Minister Gene Louw warning SADF [South African Defense Force] members of penalties. Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said on Friday [5 March].

Mr Botha said South Africans offering their services as mercenaries were contravening the defence act and faced prosecution.

"Furthermore, should they get into any difficulties while serving as mercenaries, it will be practically impossible for the Department of Foreign Affairs to come to their assistance," Mr Botha said.

A South African Police spokesman said they were evaluating information they had received from the SADF.

"No criminal charge is being investigated, we are evaluating the information. There has been no arrest."

**Armcor Reportedly Sells Arms To Rwanda**

MB0503185393 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 5-11 Mar 93 p 2

[Report by Paul Stober and Eddie Koch: "South African Arms for Rwanda War"]

[Text] South Africa sold R[and]18-million worth of arms and ammunition—including bombs, mortars and hand grenades—to the highly repressive government of war-torn Rwanda late last year, according to documents in the possession of THE WEEKLY MAIL.

Revelations are set to cause an international controversy. The United Nations Security Council has been asked to investigate the deal, which appears to contravene the international arms embargo against Pretoria. The Rwanda government has been widely accused of gross human rights violations.

Copies of invoices in the possession of THE WEEKLY MAIL shows that the privatised wing of Armcor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa], Denel, sold thousands of rifles, high explosive grenades, millions of rounds of ammunition and hundreds of mortars as well as mortar bombs to Rwandan government forces last year.

The sale of maintenance spares for R4 rifles, also listed on the invoices, suggests Denel had earlier supplied the Rwanda government with the South African-manufactured automatic rifle.

The invoices are the first to identify one of the African states buying arms from South Africa in violation of the UN arms embargo.

Rwanda is a small landlocked central African state caught up in a vicious civil war for the past two years. Rebels of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) are battling to end the 20-year rule of president Juvenal Habyarimana, who has conducted a bloody persecution of Rwanda's minority Tutsi community.

Amnesty International says that since the war began two years ago, more than 1,000 Tutsis, who dominate the RPF, have been murdered by the government in extrajudicial executions.

Belgium has refused to send troops into its former colony because of the Rwanda government's abysmal record on human rights.

Paul Holtshauzen, chief of corporate communications at Denel, said the company could not comment on sales to clients in terms of its contracts as well as the Armaments Act. "All sales of arms from South Africa are regulated by the Act which stipulates that any supplier is forbidden to comment on sales."

Asked whether the documents were genuine, Holtshauzen said he could not comment. He was unable to comment on whether the deal outlined in the invoices actually went through.

The invoices were sent by Denel to a Major Cyprien Kayumba of the Ministry of National Defence in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda. They stipulate that funds for the consignment of war material should be paid into the account of an Armcor front company called Nimrod.

Nimrod International was a company named in several sanctions-busting arms transactions—including the sale of missiles, bombs, torpedoes, and grenades to Iraq—uncovered by THE WEEKLY MAIL late in 1991.

The invoice directs any queries about the shipment to Conrad Kuhn at a telephone number belonging to Denel. Kuhn was contacted and asked to confirm the authenticity of the documents but failed to respond to the queries.

The World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, which passed on the invoices to THE WEEKLY MAIL, has also submitted them to the UN Security Council for further investigation.

The organisation's director, Abdul Minty, said: "According to this prima facie evidence, the sales of arms and ammunition from South Africa was clearly intended to intensify conflict and war in Rwanda at a time when serious efforts were being made to bring about peace and reconciliation in that country."

Last week, Armcor spokesman Henry Abdoll confirmed the state owned armaments company was selling arms and other equipment to African countries.

Rwanda's government army, which has chiefly been supplied by France and Belgium, has swelled to almost

40,000 since the start of the war. There are at least 600 crack French paratroopers fighting on the government's side.

But the rebels appear to have the Rwanda government on the defensive. A four-day operation by RPF forces early last month doubled the territory held by the them and brought them to within 40km of the Rwandan capital.

This has strengthened the rebel's hand in peace talks that are scheduled to take place between the rival forces in Arusha, Tanzania, today.

Minty said the South African government has been making a determined effort to break the arms embargo. "Last month it took part in an international arms exhibition in Abu Dhabi and is known to have secured a few orders for 155mm howitzers from certain Arab countries before then," his statement said.

At the Armscor exhibition held in November last year, Armscor chief Tielman de Waal noted: "Armscor looks at conflict or potential conflict areas to expand its market." He targeted Africa, South America and hot spots in the Middle and Far East as potential markets.

#### **Police Arrest 3 in Natal 'Massacre' Case**

*MB0703065893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0639 GMT 7 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 7 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel on Sunday [7 March] congratulated the SA Police on the arrest of three people following Friday's massacre of 10 people near Table Mountain in the Natal Midlands. "The SA Police is to be congratulated on its breakthrough into the recent massacre of 10 people near Table Mountain," Mr Kriel said in a statement.

The statement also called on political leaders to take effective steps to prevent further similar incidents. "To prevent further tragedies of this nature it is now more important than ever before that political leaders should control their supporters.

"It is also clear that verbal commitments to peace are not sufficient and that political organisations must take concrete and visible steps to maintain peace and to establish a climate of political tolerance in our country," Mr Kriel said.

Two of the suspects were arrested on Saturday night and the third in the early hours of Sunday morning. A shotgun, two AK-47's and a R1 rifle were also confiscated.

#### **Government Spokesman on Table Mountain Area Attack**

*MB0603095393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0703 GMT 6 Mar 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: SA Communication Service]

[Text] The government expresses its horror and outrage at the killing of ten people yesterday afternoon in the Table Mountain area of Natal. It wishes to convey its most sincere condolences to the families and friends of the victims and assures them that the South African Police will do everything within their power to bring the perpetrators of this brutal and indiscriminate deed to justice.

It calls, once again, on all parties and leaders to exercise restraint and to condemn unequivocally this latest outrage.

This latest act, together with the recent murder of six school children in the same area, underline the urgency of finding peaceful and negotiated solutions to the problems of the region and of the country. Issued by the government spokesman Pretoria: 6 March 1993

#### **IFP Official on Attack, Urges Buthelezi-Mandela Meeting**

*MB0603100193 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 6 Mar 93*

[Text] Inkatha and the ANC [African National Congress] both say they are shocked by the killing of 10 people in an ambush near Pietermaritzburg last evening. Inkatha Midlands leader David Mthombela says the latest violence makes a meeting more urgent between the presidents of the ANC and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party].

[Begin Mthombela recording] Those people were coming from work, and they were ambushed with no reason for doing that. We really don't know what to do, but I think, myself, that it is high time now that the honorable Chief Minister [Mangosuthu Buthelezi], and Dr. Mandela, they must meet now, because we don't accept this killing in one week, 16 people being killed in one area. This is not acceptable to us, to everybody. [sentences as heard] [end recording]

The killings were in the same area as the ambush on Tuesday [2 March], which left six young children dead. The NATAL WITNESS newspaper reports that relatives of last night's victims claim they are Inkatha members who believe they have been attacked by members of the organization. Mthombela has rejected the claim.

[Begin Mthombela recording] I don't know, and I don't believe that it is true that Inkatha people have been murdered by Inkatha people. I don't believe that's true. [end recording]

**ANC, IFP Propose Leaders' Forum on Midlands Violence**

*MB0703130193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Mar 93*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] have proposed that a forum of prominent leaders, irrespective of political affiliations, be formed in the Natal Midlands to find a solution to the continuing violence in the region.

Mr. David Ntombela of the IFP, and Dr. Blade Nzimande of the ANC praised the breakthrough achieved by the police in the investigation into the two massacres, however the two agreed that there was a need for a new discussion forum, since the local dispute resolution structures had not been successful.

**Police Confirm 3 Killed, 8 Injured in Bus Attack**

*MB0803122393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1211 GMT 8 Mar 93*

[Text] Durban Mar 8 SAPA—Three people were killed and eight people were injured in a bus ambush at Swayimane near Wartburg in Natal's Midlands Region at 9.20 AM on Monday [8 March], police said. Natal SAP [South African Police] liaison officer Capt Hamilton Ngidi said only, "details are sketchy but I can confirm three were killed and eight injured".

The African National Congress [ANC] claimed the bus was ferrying its supporters to a court hearing in Pietermaritzburg. It estimated the death toll as 10 but said officials were still to verify this.

Capt Ngidi said police were at the scene on Monday afternoon and a helicopter and reinforcements were searching for the killers. He confirmed the driver was among those killed when gunmen raked the bus with bullets near a Swayimane school.

Swayimane is a short distance from the Table Mountain area where 16 people were killed in two separate vehicle ambushes last week.

**Kriel Urges Party Leaders To Help**

*MB0803123593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1220 GMT 8 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 8 SAPA—The South African Police [SAP] force was doing everything possible to combat violence in Natal—but needed the active cooperation of politicians and their structures in the province to halt the increasing unrest, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said on Monday [8 March].

The minister was reacting to news reports saying between three and 10 people had died in a hail of bullets when attackers opened fire on a bus in Swayimane township, near Pietermaritzburg, on Monday morning.

Mr Kriel said:

"Practical steps must immediately be taken by political organisations to control their supporters and break what seems to be an increasing spiral of violence in Natal.

"Talk is not enough. Political leaders must now take practical and visible steps to implement peace because it is now clear that peace will not come by itself.

"As the arrests in the last two massacres have shown, the South African Police force is doing everything possible from its side to combat the violence, but obviously it cannot do everything on its own and therefore needs the active cooperation of political leaders and their structures in Natal."

**ANC Secretary Reviews Multiparty Conference, Issues**

*MB0603135193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1220 GMT 6 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 6 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Saturday described the two-day multi-party negotiations planning conference at the World Trade Centre, near Johannesburg, as an unqualified success. Addressing a press conference shortly after the gathering closed, ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said his organisation viewed the conference with a sense of deep satisfaction, adding a torch of hope had been lit. "This conference has been an unqualified success through the hard work and commitment of all parties involved, it has achieved its basic objective which is the immediate resumption of multi-party negotiations.

"It is now for all of us to prove beyond the shadow of doubt that South Africa will overcome the shameful legacy of apartheid and that, together, we can create a just and democratic society which can serve the needs of our people and take its full place in the international community," Mr Ramaphosa said.

The announcement that the new forum shall be convened not later than April 5 was an indication of the urgency with which participants viewed the looming crisis in the country, he said. "This sense of urgency raises the hope that all parties and participants do indeed have the political will to place the interest of our country above all else."

The ANC secretary general continued that the resumption of multi-party talks would further strengthen the peace process, adding that the murder of six children at Table Mountain, near Pietermaritzburg, on Tuesday this week and the killing of another 10 people in the same area on Friday were "brutal acts of naked terrorism".

Questioned on further steps to stop the carnage in Natal, Mr Ramaphosa said through their structures and people on the ground, the ANC were attempting to establish the cause of the killings and their perpetrators. He said a four-person delegation from the ANC National Working



Committee was already in the Natal Midlands, meeting local ANC leaders to discuss the ongoing carnage there.

Asked whether the ANC believed some parties had played an "obstructionist" role, Mr Ramaphosa replied his organisation had never believed the terrain of negotiations would be easy.

"Obviously parties hold different views, but it is important for them to come to a forum like this and put those views across. In this process, we can exchange views and compromises can be struck."

The ANC was not particularly worried by the Conservative Party, he said, which had abstained from voting on a resolution dealing with the general outline of the forthcoming multi-party conference.

He added that bilateral talks between his organisation and the government as well as other political parties and organisations would continue, saying it was important and necessary that the parties exchanged views to ensure the whole process kept going forward. They were still having discussions with the government and were still "hammering out a broad agreement".

Turning to the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), Mr Ramaphosa said bilateral talks would be continuing as a channel of communication was strongly in place. The ANC believed in strong regional powers, but with the central government having concurrent and overriding authority. "The IFP's concerns (about strong regional government) will be completely addressed (during bilateral talks)," he added.

A summit between ANC President Nelson Mandela and IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was still on the cards. It could take place before April 5, he added. But if it did not, both sides would sort out another date. "The preparatory meetings for the summit of the leaders of the ANC and the IFP have been making tremendous progress," he said.

The ANC official, however, was insistent his organisation would not move away from its demand for a sovereign constituent assembly to draft a new constitution. "It is a principled position and the ANC negotiators are not allowed to deviate from this," he said.

#### **CP: Talks Failed To Address Self-Determination**

*MB0603151293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1422 GMT 6 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 6 SAPA—The Conservative Party (CP) on Saturday [6 March] said the multi-party negotiations planning conference held over two days at the World Trade Centre, near Johannesburg, had failed to recognise the issue of self-determination, but the party would keep its options open by remaining in the facilitating committee.

Addressing a press conference, CP delegation leader Tom Langley also warned that the entire process would fail if the question of self-determination was not addressed.

"The main reason why the Convention for a Democratic South Africa failed was its emphasis on a unitary type of state and a strong central government. It did not make any provision for the self-determination of peoples or states, who so prefer.

"A unique opportunity to rectify this shortcoming was presented at this planning conference. It was not utilised and we are deeply concerned that the exercise will again fail because this key issue has not been addressed," Mr Langley said.

"Our participation in the facilitating committee indicates that we are keeping our options open whilst continuing to state our case."

Mr Langley said his party would first scrutinise the agenda of the forthcoming multi-lateral forum before they took a decision to pull out of the process. But he ruled out the threat of war.

"We have not threatened war. We only warn about what can take place if the realities of this country are not taken into account.

"There are nine or ten nations in this land. If you try to force them into one conglomerate, you will be looking for trouble—Yugoslavia is an example," he said.

Mr Langley went on to rule out the question of bilateral talks with the African National Congress.

"What's the reason for us to talk to them? At this stage, we see nothing to talk to them about."

He went on to condemn violence from all quarters, be it from the right or left.

"We condemn all violence. We don't distinguish the violence."

But asked whether his party's view—that all private armies including Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK): ANC military wing] and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] be disbanded—should apply to the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging's [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] Wen [Victory] Kommando, Mr Langley said there was no comparison between MK and APLA and the AWB's military wing.

"The AWB does not stock caches of weapons and conduct itself like Umkhonto we Sizwe and APLA."

#### **Inkatha Party Delegate Hails Progress in Talks**

*MB0603160493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1507 GMT 6 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 6 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) said on Saturday it was delighted

with the progress achieved at the end of the two-day multi-party negotiations planning committee held just outside Johannesburg.

"This conference went straight into the next phase of the constitutional process, and the early start is a great blessing for us," said IFP delegate Mr Walter Felgate.

Since the breakup of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) last year, the political scene had been characterised by bilateral negotiations.

"Now, the negotiations are structured and inclusive. south Africa's future depends on all parties engaging each other at a forum which has been accepted (to sit before April 5). The IFP is under no illusions that there will be difficulties, but the aim of putting South Africa's constitutional process back on track is confirmation of this conference's achievements," he added.

The aim of the forthcoming conference, IFP National Chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose added, was to salvage something from Codesa.

"Codesa is dead. I repeat, Codesa is dead. But what we will be doing is to look and see what can be salvaged. But even with a dead person, you do a post mortem on him, so that when you see your patient tomorrow you have more knowledge," Dr Mdlalose said.

Mr Felgate said the IFP, nevertheless, remained opposed to an elected constituent assembly drafting and adopting a constitution.

"We prefer experts and wise men located in a secluded area to draw up the constitution." This should then be accepted by the people via a referendum after which a general election should be held."

Although the IFP believed firmly in strong regionalism, their stance was negotiable.

However, the party would never take part in a "cabinet of power sharing" or other interim power-sharing agreements.

The IFP believed federalism would emerge as the national will of the people.

On the question of violence, Dr Mdlalose said they were aggrieved by it, especially as they believed that the IFP was the main target.

"We are against all forms of violence ever since the IFP was put on the ground. Whenever it occurs, it is painful to our hearts.

"We are sure that this political violence is targeted at the IFP. There are socio-economic factors involved, but we are the main targets. The ambushes this week, especially the attack on the children of IFP leaders on Tuesday, was a devilish thing.

"We feel this is not coincidental. We think the perpetrators of this dastardly deed must have been thinking of

a way to scuttle the talks...they might have thought the IFP should pull out and concentrate on violence. But we are in the talks and intend remaining in the process," he said.

#### **Bophuthatswana Outlines Position on Conference**

*MB0803100093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1942 GMT 7 Mar 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by Information Service of Bophuthatswana]

[Text] In an interview on Bop [Bophuthatswana] TV's Perspective programme this weekend, Bophuthatswana minister of state, Rowan Cronje, made the country's position and views on the multi-party planning conference quite clear.

Regarding previous experience, Minister Cronje noted that he had been involved in various negotiations in the past with many African governments and also with many so-called African nationalists.

"One sometimes marvels at what I would nicely call the innocence of some of the negotiators because you are dealing with a group of people with totally different motives, with a different agenda and with different ways of dealing with things," said the minister regarding a question about his inner perception as a result of previous experience.

"As you know, due to the fact that the ANC [African National Congress] walked out of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], that came to an end. Obviously the situation in SA [South Africa] has deteriorated to such a degree that the only way the problems can be solved is through negotiation. Therefore it was decided that these talks should be resumed and a conference called so that one could discuss the possibility of getting the negotiating process on stream again, and that was the main reason.

"It's not simple in the sense that there are so many issues. One is a little bit concerned—and here I blame the media also to a certain degree—that while we are all very concerned that the discussions should go on and we all sit around a table and discuss things, we have the totally brutal murders and killings carrying on.

"And whilst all around the table at the conference delegates sanctimoniously committed themselves to peace, it is the parties that sit around the table whose followers are responsible for it (the violence). And in the speeches it is said that we have to have a resolution of the problem because then, the violence will end.

"That has two implications, it means they can control it because how will it end if the problem is resolved? Or alternatively how will they stop it if the government changes?

"I think it is fair to say that the South African Government, on issues which they deemed, to be fundamental



have changed their position quite considerably and it seems that despite the violence, the talks continue.

"I will say this for these rounds of discussions, and we will have to accept that the SA Government and the ANC dearly want the talks to get going, one experienced a great deal of accommodation and reasonableness and I would say that a hallmark of this conference was the spirit of conciliation and accommodation.

"Obviously the perception is that this is to get things going to keep those who came to this conference continue in the fold, to make sure that the process continues, and therefore I hope that it was sincere. But from past experience one does ask questions.

"I think we have to accept that this conference was well engineered. In the beginning it showed the signs that lead to the demise of Codesa: manipulation of procedures, trying to mastermind certain things.

"What went wrong is that Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group] said that we do not want a repeat of what happened at Codesa, if we are going to have talks then we should be regarded as equals—there should be no manipulation, there should be no management behind the scenes. We must stop using the procedures for the achievement of specific aims without the knowledge of all parties involved.

"There was manipulation at the beginning and we put our foot down. This of course caused a little bit of a backward step on the part of others.

"On Friday [5 March] morning the parties had seven minutes to make a speech and I think that General Holomisa of the Transkei rather jumped the gun with the moving of a motion. The wording of that motion was not acceptable. And therefore a counter-motion was moved in the spirit of free speech and democracy. Unfortunately the chairman at this time handled it very poorly and the meeting was adjourned. It was decided that the facilitating committee, consisting of one member of each party, could then look at the issue and come up with a solution.

"This was described by certain sections of the press as a spoiling tactic causing obstacles on the road to progress, simply because one had the temerity to disagree with what appeared to be a carefully worded and engineered resolution on the part of certain parties.

"It seems that when one disagrees one becomes an obstacle and I think that this is a very dangerous sign. If we want to find a solution for SA, if we want to find a constitution that will really meet the ideals and the freedom and the hopes and the desires of the greater number of southern Africans, then there must be give and take, there must be discussion.

"Discussion does not mean agreeing. But the end result of our disagreement on fundamental issues was that the facilitating committee came up with what I thought was an exceptionally good compromise that met all the ideals

of the various parties. There was a resolution with which all the parties from left to right could live. And within which it left the door open for all to put their resolutions on the table.

"Secondly, as far as the procedures for the future are concerned we came up with a proposal that actually did the work of the conference on Saturday in twenty minutes.

"As a result of our practicing our right to object—not for the sake of objecting—but because we fundamentally believe it is wrong, and we will keep on objecting if we believe that the process and the decisions are fundamentally wrong; lead to a situation to a solution, to a proposal, to a decision with which all 26 parties at the conference could identify.

"Although the Conservative Party [CP] had a problem with not having enough time to analyse the proposal, I think that the media gave a wrong version of the CP's position.

"I think that Cosag is gaining in stature. The fact that Cosag met on Thursday to discuss relevant issues, the proceedings of the next day, etc. And that the media was there shows this. And also the fact the way the proceedings ended the way they did was a result of the impact that Cosag made.

"Cosag is not there to make an impact, its objective is to try to steer the process in such a way that the ultimate solution, the ultimate constitution will be resolved in such a way that those ideals and objective will be embraced in it.

"Bophuthatswana as a member party speaks for itself, as all of the other member parties who belong to Cosag speak for themselves. But generally as far as strategy is concerned and as far as issues on which we have common ground, we caucus and discuss these things. But we and each and every member of Cosag speaks for themselves. And it may be, as we have a right to do, that we disagree with one another on some issues.

"We in Bophuthatswana can never give up our point of view regarding independence.

"The Conservative Party is an independent party with whom there are certain issues, certain fundamental points of view that we do not agree. They are a different party based in SA.

"In the conference itself, apart from each party giving its seven minute speech, was really only a confirmation of what the facilitating committee decided upon on Friday evening and Saturday morning. We made sure that the resolution in which all parties decided upon a multi-party conference within the next month.

"We actually agreed that the decisions of Codesa were not binding but can only serve as a useful basis for discussion. I made the point it does not exclude either

the possible solution of federalism or of confederalism or independent states with their own constitutions.

"As far as we are concerned, we stand for a confederal government. I have gleaned from my discussions with others—including members of the ANC—a far greater understanding of Bophuthatswana's position.

"We have to accept that this was shadow and that the real discussions are coming. And we have to accept that the spirit of co-operation and goodwill, will make way when we are dealing with the fundamental issues, to a long difficult road ahead and we just have to keep our minds and our heads clear and stick to our principles," Minister Cronje said.

#### **AEC Official on Nuclear Program**

*MB0603124793 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 6 Mar 93 p 11*

["Exclusive interview" with Dr. Waldo Stumpf, chief executive officer of the Atomic Energy Corporation, by science writer Anita Allen; place and date not given: "SA's nuclear reaction"]

[Text] Q: There are persistent reports that South Africa was involved in a nuclear test on September 22, 1979 in the Indian Ocean. Was South Africa involved?

A: If it was a nuclear explosion, South Africa was definitely not involved. But up to now there has been no explanation of the incident. I doubt that it was nuclear because no radioactive fallout was detected.

**Does South Africa have a secret weapons-grade uranium stockpile?**

Certainly not. When a country accedes to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), a negotiated safeguards agreement is a definite requirement. No room for "secret" or undeclared stocks of nuclear material is allowed. Within a mere eight weeks of our accession to the NPT on July 10, 1991 South Africa's safeguards agreement was signed by us and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on September 16. This is a world record in the history of NPT safeguards for a country with a nuclear programme. On October 30 we submitted the inventory of nuclear materials as required by the agreement.

**Do you mean all nuclear material at that time, or all nuclear materials produced at AEC [Atomic Energy Corporation]?**

In South Africa's case it meant both. In terms of the NPT it is only required of a state party to the treaty to submit an inventory of nuclear material at a certain date. In our case it was September 30, 1991. The treaty does not provide for historical explanations prior to the specified date. However, in South Africa's case the general conference of the IAEA imposed an additional requirement, namely that the completeness of South Africa's inventory had to be verified. This meant that the production

history of our enrichment plants had to be presented to the verification team. Normally, operating records are not kept for more than five years. Our records went back 15 years and we voluntarily submitted them.

Balancing the inventory with the operating records is no small task. You must remember that the AEC's enrichment plants were not designed and operated to satisfy safeguards requirements. In those days, for instance, less attention was paid to the tail-end product—depleted uranium. Over 15 years, imperfect tail analyses could have an influence on the balance exercise, and this was indeed the case.

At all times the production and use of nuclear material are controlled, but there are always small statistical inaccuracies which add up over time as material unaccounted for (MUF), and MUF limits have been set. In our material balance, if MUF is included then figures balance up. This was confirmed on September 21, 1992 at the General Conference of the IAEA—document GOV/2609, which you have.

(A copy of this IAEA document is in the possession of the SATURDAY STAR. It contains a detailed analysis of inspections at 77 locations.)

The completeness of South Africa's inventory was also confirmed to the General Assembly of the UN on September 21. I quote from the report of Dr Hans Blix, director-general of the IAEA, to that body: "The agency has carried out a large number of inspections of South African facilities, and locations outside declared facilities. It has carried out an extensive audit of historical operating and accounting records and performed a large number of analyses. With the co-operation of the South African authorities, IAEA inspectors have been able to visit all the sites they asked to see—declared or not declared, military or civilian—and they have found no evidence that the inventory is incomplete. Nor is the IAEA in possession of any other information suggesting the existence of any undeclared facilities or nuclear material. Naturally, if relevant information was obtained suggesting the need for access to additional facilities, locations or data, the agency would request such access."

**So what you are saying is that your inventory included the stockpile, and that its size is known to the IAEA inspectors?**

Yes. Our inventory included every single gram of nuclear material. In fact, when we submitted our inventory in 1991, the unofficial comment was that it was the most comprehensive, professional yet.

**Why then are there persistent reports, especially from U.S. sources, of non-compliance with the terms of the treaty?**

I really don't know. Clearly from what I have outlined, and based on the official IAEA documents, one must realise that it is mischievous. To prove my point further: Dr Nick von Vielligh, AEC's safeguards manager—one

of the foremost specialists in the world—has been nominated to the Standing Advisory Group on Safeguards Implementation, which advises the IAEA on future safeguards. If the IAEA had been suspicious about South Africa, surely it would not have nominated him.

Furthermore, South Africa has publicly declared itself in support of Africa as a nuclear-weapons-free zone.

South Africa has also signed the non-proliferation of chemical and biological weapons treaties, and is in the process of discussions with the Missile Technology Control Regime. To ensure that the necessary legislation is in place to implement these agreements, a new Act will come before Parliament this year on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

All of this shows that South Africa is committed to the eradication of these very onerous weapons. We, and by that I mean the Government and the AEC, believe the world has the opportunity to address these problems and it should now do this. The world can be a better place if we eliminate these weapons.

This is why I view recent reports about South Africa's nuclear activities in a very serious light. It's too important. The rumour-mongering suggests we are ignoring the IAEA and all the other groups. I get angry when people try to make us out as an Iraq.

If people have any evidence, let them bring it to the notice of the IAEA and let it be investigated.

#### **What exactly is the weapons-grade uranium stockpile?**

First of all, there's no such thing as weapons-grade uranium in the IAEA glossary. We talk about natural uranium—as it occurs in nature containing 0.7 percent of the fissile uranium-235 isotope. Then there's low enriched uranium (LEU)—uranium enriched in the U-235 isotope above 0.7 percent but below 20 percent. Then there's high enriched uranium (HEU)—uranium enriched in the U-235 isotope above 20 percent.

When the U.S. reneged on its nuclear fuels contract for the SAFARI-1 research reactor in 1977, we set up our own programme. When our pilot plant was decommissioned in 1990 we had enough HEU to supply SAFARI for a number of years.

Some reports suggest we don't know what to do with this HEU—we know exactly what to do with it. Our so-called stockpile has commercial value and it doesn't just sit there. It is included in the inventory, under safeguards, and subject to regular, ongoing inspections.

If we had not included it in the initial inventory, there was no way we could include it at a later stage. Apart from breaking the treaty, which is a serious matter, it would be stupid because the material has high commercial value and use. In any case we have a right to the material: We produced it, it is under safeguards and can be used for peaceful purposes.

**You are on record as saying it would not be in anyone's interests to divulge the size of the stockpile. Why?**

The organisation responsible for ensuring safeguards, the IAEA, has full knowledge of the material. The IAEA ensures that diversion for non-peaceful purposes does not take place. Furthermore, there is an understanding with the IAEA that information relating to HEU is kept confidential. This applies to all member states, and South Africa is no exception. A second important aspect is the physical protection of nuclear material. South Africa is a signatory of the International Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. Every endeavour should be made that measures prescribed by the convention can be met. These measures are indeed aimed at protecting nuclear material from theft, sabotage and so on. Making known the quantities and whereabouts of HEU would certainly not promote the objectives of the convention.

**A recent report suggested that the U.S. was considering purchasing this HEU...**

The transfer of this material to the U.S. has never been discussed. We have told the U.S. and the UK that we could enter discussions on ensuring that the physical protection of the material is beyond doubt. In other words, we are prepared to talk about safeguards alongside ruling IAEA safeguards. We expect that these talks will take place soon.

**Who is responsible for seeing that the NPT is adhered to in South Africa?**

The AEC administers this and, as chief executive of the AEC, I will ensure it is responsibly implemented—that is my instruction from Government and I will ensure it happens. The AEC is the national body responsible for the control of nuclear material, including its import and export. The AEC also keeps all records in compliance with the terms of the IAEA's Safeguard Agreement.

**Does South Africa have a nuclear weapons programme?**

(This question was subsequently put to Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa]. Public relations executive Johan Adler answered: "Armscor does not have a nuclear weapons programme." Adler also said Armscor was not involved in any test in the Indian Ocean on September 22 1979, and that the incident remained a mystery.)

No. The NPT prohibits a state party to the treaty to have a nuclear weapons programme.

I cannot overemphasise the importance South Africa attaches to the NPT. If we were to break that, we would call into play the Iraq situation.

**The viability of the AEC in the new South Africa has been questioned. Could you comment?**

There has been an over-investment in the AEC. I am the first to endorse this. Our dependence on State funds is



too high. Three years ago we redefined our total strategy, and rather than close down we redirected our efforts to commercially viable products. Three years down that road, we have reduced our dependence on the State by R[Rand]300 million—R451 million in 1992/93 as compared with R685 million in 1991/92. Of this, about R90 million goes to servicing loans.

We are fully committed to driving our dependence on the State lower. We had hoped that by the turn of the century we would be financially independent. Sales of non-nuclear fuel products have shown a consistent 25 percent annual increase, even in depressed economic times.

**It has been suggested that the AEC should simply be closed down...**

One could close the AEC down, but then you must know that all that technology and expertise will be lost forever. Then in the next century, when the nuclear power programme will have to be extended, where will we be?

**Are you saying that nuclear power is the way of the future?**

Yes, but not immediately, because for the moment we have an oversupply of electricity. But our coal reserves suitable for power generation will run out around the middle of the next century. Then there is increasing concern over pollution.

**What about nuclear waste—is that not an even more serious form of pollution?**

If I asked you what was the most toxic substance, you would probably say something like plutonium, but cobra

venom is far more toxic, and no one suggests we get rid of all cobras. Plutonium is not even very radioactive. The dangers of nuclear waste have been sensationalised—there are many more toxic substances, lead for example. Nuclear waste is an emotional issue mainly because of the life of the unusable radioactive by-products. Although the life-span of some of the products is relatively long, it is indeed finite.

Nuclear waste is also only relevant once the nuclear fuel is reprocessed and the unusable substances are separated. The technology to vitrify nuclear waste and thereby inactivate it has been proved. The fear that it will pollute other substances is therefore not valid.

Furthermore, the management of nuclear waste has received so much research that safe storage under stable conditions has been proved. In addition, the international standards and safety regulations applicable to handling, transport and storage of waste are stringent and rigid. The risks of anything going wrong are so low that the hysteria surrounding the issue is not warranted.

In South Africa, low and intermediate level nuclear byproducts from the nuclear industry have been managed perfectly for close to 10 years. Our programme in this regard has been acclaimed by experts in the field worldwide.

South Africa will not embark on reprocessing spent fuel. It will be too costly. Encapsulated spent fuel in specially designed containers will be stored under licence and safeguards until such time as reprocessing becomes a viable option. This step is not foreseen until the middle of the next century.

**Angola****Government Reinforcements Await Orders Outside Huambo**

*MB0803142893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 8 Mar 93*

[Text] The Angolan Government has rejected a UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] offer for peace talks after the movement's military victory in Huambo, saying that defense force reinforcements are within 100 km of the city.

Earlier the government admitted that UNITA had taken the second biggest city in Angola after two months of fierce fighting. Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Joao Miranda said 10,000 troops and several columns of reinforcements and supplies were waiting outside the city for orders.

An estimated 12,000 people were killed in the fighting, and diplomats said that the victory had strengthened Dr. Jonas Savimbi's negotiating position.

**Armed Forces Chief Discusses 'Strategic Withdrawal'**

*MB0803214193 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 2010 GMT 8 Mar 93*

[News conference by Army General Joao de Matos, chief of the Angolan Armed Forces General Staff, with unidentified Angolan correspondents in Luanda on 8 March; from the "Special Page" program—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] We would like you to sum up the current political and military situation in the country, particularly the one prevailing in the city of Huambo and in the Province of Huambo.

[De Matos] The public knows that the country is at war, a war that has rapidly spread throughout the country and has caused countless casualties and victims among civilians and other sectors of the population. As you all know, after rejecting the election results, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] began a war against a legitimately elected government. Because it kept its military machine in place, seeing as it was not demobilized as envisioned by the Angolan peace accords, UNITA has kept and keeps a certain military capacity which has permitted it to launch military operations virtually throughout the country.

Regarding the situation in Huambo, which worries the Angolan people the most, I should in fact tell you that in line with the General Staff communique issued yesterday, the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] and the police forces that defended the city of Huambo have withdrawn from that city for strategic reasons. First, because, as you already know, the correlation of forces was very disproportional. Second, there was a large number of civilian victims, which was making the situation in the city of

Huambo unbearable. In view of that and following a decision made at the highest level, our troops withdrew from the city of Huambo.

The war waged in Huambo can be regarded as a battle forming part of the ongoing war in our country. It is, however, merely a battle. It does not mean that the war is over in view of the situation in Huambo. The FAA are better off today than they were yesterday, and soon there will certainly be a turning point. Soon, we will be more at ease because the situation will change radically.

[Correspondent] Would you like to elaborate on what you described as being better off today?

[De Matos] Yes, I could say that today the FAA already have a greater potential compared to what they had when the war started. Today, a large section of the military units which were demobilized in view of the peace accords has been reinstated. Military commands have been reinstated at all levels. So, very soon you can have more encouraging news.

[Correspondent] Mr. General, [words indistinct]?

[De Matos] Right now, the FAA have taken advantageous defensive positions near the city of Huambo, though outside the city.

[Correspondent] Mr. General, what about the two columns that left Benguela and Lubango? What is their real situation and where are they at the moment?

[De Matos] I cannot tell you how many columns have left and from where they left nor their whereabouts. The columns are, however, advancing and doing well.

[Correspondent] UNITA says that during the retaking of the city of Huambo it captured a number of generals as well as our colleague, William Tone. First, I would like to know if you can confirm the capture of the generals and our colleague. Moreover, there are reports that government forces have retaken the city of Soyo. Could you confirm that? Thank you.

[De Matos] First, I must tell you that that is a lie because there were no FAA generals in Huambo, so, no general could have been captured. Second, the military commanders who were in Huambo are in permanent contact with us. They are all under our control. So, there are no high-ranking military prisoners. Most probably, UNITA took some military prisoners, but there are no leading officials either from government or from other institutions. Regarding Soyo, clashes are taking place in the region. In due course, we will issue a statement on the evolution of the situation in that area.

[Correspondent] Mr. General, what is the degree of involvement of foreign troops operating alongside UNITA?



[De Matos] The General Staff has already issued a number of communiques exposing the presence of foreign troops, mainly South African, Zairian, and mercenaries of other nationalities who operated and are operating alongside UNITA forces. It is a fact that they are participating in this conflict. They are present in Angola. Either with the connivance of their government or without it, they have been actively involved in UNITA's military operations against our government and people. They participate in military, resupply, and logistical operations, and provide psychological and moral support for UNITA forces.

[Correspondent] Mr. General, bearing in mind the presence of foreign troops alongside UNITA, as well as the taking of the city of Huambo, actually the withdrawal of government forces, could one be talking of the government resorting to Article 51 of the UN Charter?

[De Matos] Resorting to Article 51 of the UN Charter should be a matter for the government to decide. It is not up to the armed forces to decide whether we should resort to the UN Charter. Meanwhile, like I said before, the FAA have improved their conditions and right now they are fully capable of upholding and reversing the prevailing military situation in the country. So, right now I do not see any reason for the government to resort to asking for assistance from third parties.

[Correspondent] It might be ignorance on my part, but how can one justify an improvement of the FAA at a time when there has been a strategic withdrawal?

[De Matos] There was a withdrawal during a battle. It was not a withdrawal from the war, as such. Huambo was a battle that has been lost. We must know how to lose and be ready to win.

[Correspondent] The fact that the FAA now has the capacity, does it mean that the government will not accept the conditions imposed by UNITA?

[De Matos] That is a political matter that concerns the government. Meanwhile, I believe that in this case it is the government that must make demands. UNITA has nothing to demand, but instead to accept what has already been determined by the free and fair elections that were held in our country.

[Correspondent] What are your comments about international media reports which say that the government has also recruited mercenaries?

[De Matos] That has not been proved. That is a lie. The government has no need to recruit foreign forces. Like I said earlier on, the government does not yet need to resort to the UN Charter and seek assistance from other countries.

[Correspondent] Moving away from Huambo, what is the present military situation in other parts of the country?

[De Matos] The most critical situation remains in southern Angola, notably in the Menongue region of Cuando Cubango and in Bie. In the north, the situation is still not very clear. In southern Angola, UNITA forces, as usual advised and backed by foreign forces, are trying at all costs to mount large-scale operations against the city of Menongue. They have carried out smaller operations against the city of Bie and continue to carry out murderous actions against civilians in the central highlands. Strangely enough, it is precisely in the regions where UNITA scored the largest number of votes during the elections that it is currently waging a campaign of terror and murder against the residents there.

[Correspondent] When will the mercenaries that have been captured be presented?

[De Matos] In view of the prevailing situation, it is difficult to say when. I do not have the details right now. I do not know whether it will be possible to present them. Our forces have withdrawn from Huambo, and right now I do not know what their concrete situation is.

[Correspondent] When will we begin to have results in terms of dislodging UNITA from cities it occupies at the moment? Could you say when we will have results regarding Huambo?

[De Matos] I know that our people are very worried about the evolution of the military situation in the country. We are fully aware that the Angolan people as a whole thought that situations like the present one would not happen again. All of us had our personal plans and were thinking about the socioeconomic development of our country. We were for the most part not worried about the resumption of war in our country. The war has been imposed on us under extremely disadvantageous conditions because the armed forces of the previous government had been completely demobilized in terms of the peace accords. Either with the connivance of the international community or without it, UNITA kept its forces in place.

Despite the various statements made about this issue, serious measures were never taken for UNITA to demobilize its army. As the majority of our people already know, after the elections there was no FAA. The embryo of the FAA had not really been formed. UNITA kept its army in place while the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola had been completely demobilized. We had the police forces. So, from a military standpoint that was disadvantageous and permitted UNITA to mount a warmongering campaign immediately after the election results were announced. UNITA's plan was to occupy the country by force of arms.

In view of that, the government had no alternative but to immediately reorganize the forces that had been demobilized in terms of the accords, to create new units and to prepare itself for a protracted war. It is, however, necessary for the people to realize that this will be a protracted war. It will take time. It is necessary to keep our heads cool, have hope and mobilize ourselves to face UNITA's

terrible war machine. There are conditions to achieve that. Our people have been mobilized and are aware of the country's present shortcomings. I believe that in due course the people will stand up as one to uphold the gains of the free and fair elections that have been held in our country.

[Correspondent] Could you confirm whether there has been contact between the forces resisting in Huambo and the FAA forces heading to that city?

[De Matos] Yes, the communications system of the FAA is generalized. So...

[Correspondent, interrupting] I mean, physical contact between the two forces?

[De Matos] Between the armed forces?

[Correspondent] Between those resisting in Huambo and those heading to that city.

[De Matos] No, there was no contact.

[Correspondent] Could you comment on the latest events in Cabinda Province which led to the withdrawal of the UNAVEM [UN Angola Verification Mission] personnel from that province? You said that this would be a protracted war. Can you forecast how many years?

[De Matos] No, I cannot say how many years it will last. I think, however, that it will not be a short war. So, we must be psychologically ready to face it in a firm manner. The war will last some time but probably not with the same intensity of what is regarded as the second struggle of liberation. It might be a war of less intensity, but the truth is that it will affect a large portion of the population. First, because for the first time this war is being waged in the urban areas—namely, the capitals of provinces, important districts, and so on. Obviously, a larger number of people will be directly or indirectly involved in this war. The number of casualties will, therefore, be considerable and perhaps higher than what we experienced during the second liberation war.

Moreover, I believe that the duration of this war will depend on our commitment to the war. If there is a firm and generalized commitment and if we can have the required resolve to face defeats and victories, then I think that within one to two years the war could end. I think that before that it will be very difficult for this war to end.

[Correspondent] What about Cabinda?

[De Matos] Regarding Cabinda, in fact we know that elements probably linked to the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave hurled a grenade at the UNAVEM barracks in Cabinda, which led to the withdrawal of UNAVEM elements stationed there.

[Correspondent] Mr. General, what do you think of the role played by the observers and UNAVEM-2 in Angola?

[De Matos] We have been following the observers commitment to finding a peaceful solution to the Angolan

case. Unfortunately, due to UNITA's arrogance, so far it has not been possible to find a new political framework that will bring peace to our people. We believe that the role of the observers is extremely difficult and needs to be understood by all of us. Likewise, their role needs to be encouraged so that they do not lose hope but rather continue to carry out their active role to find solutions that are acceptable to the government and the Angolan people.

As for the role played by UNAVEM, I prefer not to comment at this state.

[Correspondent] Mr. General, in view of the gloomy situation in the country, do you not think that following the FAA's strategic withdrawal, UNITA will make progress in other areas?

[De Matos] This is a war. Both sides will advance and retreat. I cannot categorically tell you that UNITA will not advance. Likewise, I cannot categorically tell that the armed forces will only retreat. This is a war, a game. Let us see who will be more skilled and who will in fact create the correlation of forces necessary to impose one's way on the enemy in the field. That is why I say that the main role that the armed forces have so far carried out was not in terms of launching military operations, but in terms of their own reorganization. Their role was to create the armed forces in order to cope with the present situation because we forecast that situation. We knew that after it rejected the election results, UNITA would disregard the decisions made by the international community and resort to war. So, as of December, the FAA began a major program for reorganization and training of their military units. We ought to understand that this is a war and that we were not ready for war, but for peace instead. Now, we have to change everything that we had planned for peace in order to face the war that is developing in our country. I am confident that our soldiers will hold their heads high and fulfill their noble mission of upholding the cause of our people. Thank you very much.

[Correspondents] Thank you.

#### **'White Mercenaries' Said Preparing To Reoccupy Soyo**

*MB0703135493 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 7 Mar 93*

[Text] Felix Miranda, journalist of the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in northern Angola, has revealed that—at the invitation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT]—many white mercenaries are ready to mount a large-scale offensive to reoccupy the oil-producing city of Soyo under the control of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA].

[Begin Miranda recording] Hello, Huambo! Hello brave soldiers and commanders of the fantastic FALA army [words indistinct] our highest expression of joy for the total control of the (?corn-producing) region. To our commander-in-chief, General Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, we want to say that nothing will break our strength and audacity to conquer what is ours, our land. Neither malignant people nor shameless traitors will be able to stop our unity. Dr. Savimbi, we are all with you!

On the political and military situation in northern Angola, we report a massive involvement of mercenaries. Our patrol forces along the sea coast in the Soyo region detected a ship carrying troops, including about 100 white men. It was not possible to identify their nationalities, however.

According to information obtained from an official source from the Soyo military command, these troops are ready to raid Soyo in order to retake it with the assistance of the air force. The MPLA also plans to airlift more mercenaries and MPLA troops. If this happens, the source adds, the Angolan conflict will become internationalized, with unforeseeable consequences. There is therefore a need to [words indistinct].

Meanwhile, we learned from independent sources that lately there has been a movement of [words indistinct]. In brief, Soyo, Nzeto, and Ambriz could be attacked by the enemy in the coming few hours, with the involvement of mercenaries. The FALA forces are 100 percent ready to respond to the attack.

What is more, clashes have continued (?with great intensity) in the city of Malange. Following the total control of the city of Huambo by FALA forces, Malange could fall any time now. Following the latest developments, MPLA troops counterattacked our forces [words indistinct] Vila Matinde Ward in Malanje. The clashes lasted (?90) minutes following the MPLA's deployment of five T-62 tanks. The brave FALA forces routed the enemy, destroying one T-62 tank and slightly damaging another. Our patriotic and revolutionary FALA forces also killed 15 soldiers belonging to the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, captured 17 AKS's, (?three) RPG-7's, two PKM's, one 82-mm mortar, and a quantity of ammunition. [end recording]

#### UNITA Warns Oil Companies of Government Attack

MB0903065893 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 9 Mar 93

[Text] The Tactical and Operational Command of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Soyo region early today urged oil companies which operated in the region to warn Luanda not to attack UNITA, otherwise it will be responsible for whatever damage that may result from such an adventure. A senior officer of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] Command in Soyo said: Our response

will be violent and extensive. There is no doubt that in the case of an attack, the oil sector will be neutralized and its regional infrastructures affected.

It will be noted that FALA forces possess enough objective and subjective conditions to halt any enemy offensive in the northern region. FALA forces in Soyo, Nzeto, and Ambrizete have been in maximum battle readiness to deal with impending attacks on the region.

#### UNITA Reaffirms No Mercenaries Involved in Fighting

MB0703074893 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 7 Mar 93

[Text] Senior officers of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] today called on UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus-Ghali not to allow the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] to resort to Article 51 of the UN Charter because it is not justified. The officers said there are neither mercenaries fighting alongside UNITA nor has Angola been invaded by a foreign country.

The request—made by Venancio de Moura, Higinio Carneiro, Van Dunem Mbinda, and other warmongering MPLA chieftains—is only aimed at involving the West in a new adventure, like that of the Cuban presence in Angola which has left deep-rooted scars. The officers said, not long ago the United Nations approved a resolution prohibiting the involvement of foreign forces in Angola's internal conflict. They therefore said it would be a serious mistake for it to allow a nonrepresentative government—because Angola has no president—to use Article 51 of the UN Charter.

The officers also said the Luanda regime is violating the Bicesse Accords with the (?knowledge) of the UN member countries, which in 1991 supported and guaranteed those accords.

#### UNITA Official Denies Cabinda Attack on UN

MB0803145393 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 8 Mar 93

[Text] Ambassador Alcides Sakala, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] representative assigned to the Kingdom of Belgium and the EEC, today denied any involvement by the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola involvement in the 6 March attack on UNAVEM [UN Angola Verification Mission]-2 in Cabinda. Ambassador Sakala said it is not UNITA's policy to attack international organizations. Sakala did not rule out the possibility that the attack was carried out by government forces trying to expel UNAVEM-2 from Cabinda in order to introduce a foreign occupation force in the enclave. The UNITA official said the UNAVEM-2 headquarters in Cabinda is situated in an area completely controlled by the government. It will be recalled



that a UN member was wounded during a cowardly attack on 6 March during which submachine guns and grenades were used.

### **Bulgarian Planes Reportedly Send War Material for MPLA**

*MB0703130093 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 7 Mar 93*

[Text] Information received at our news desk today reveals that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] is determined to transform Catumbela Airport in Benguela Province into an air base for the Central Military Region. Thus, the MPLA-PT has already expelled civilians living on the outskirts of the airport.

Aircraft from Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, have been landing at the airport, carrying war materiel, thus violating the Triple Zero Option in the Bicesse Accords. If the world continues to tolerate these actions, soon we shall see aircraft from Russia, Bulgaria, Spain, Portugal, and other European, Asian, and Latin American countries turning the airport into a launching pad in a crusade against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

### **Malanje Police Chief Reportedly Killed 3 Mar**

*MB0703202493 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 7 Mar 93*

[Text] Superintendent Rodrigues Casimiro, commander of the Riot Police in Malanje Province, has been killed in a recent Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party offensive in northern Angola. He was trying to occupy the Commune of Lombe. Sources with the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola say that Superintendent Casimiro died on 3 March 1993. Major Manuel, commander of the Logistics Brigade stationed in the city of Malanje, as well as other armed forces personnel were killed in the same clash.

## **Botswana**

### **Agriculture Minister Presents 186 Million Pula Budget**

*MB0603160593 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 5 Mar 93*

[Text] The minister of agriculture, Mr. Kebatlamang Morake, has requested parliament to approve his ministry's current budget of over 186 million pula.

Presenting the budget estimates yesterday Mr. Morake said the amount represents an increase of over 29 million pula, or 19 percent over the current year's authorized expenditure. He said 16 percent of the budget will go towards personal emoluments, while 23 percent will go

towards travelling and transport, both internally and externally. The Department of Animal Health and Production will get over 93 million pula, Botswana Agricultural College will get over 3 million pula. Over 14 million pula has been earmarked for the Department of Crop Production and over 15 million pula for the Department of Integrated Agricultural Research. The Department of Cooperative Development will require over 5 million pula, showing an increase of over 1 million pula.

The increase results from the transfer of the Division of Agricultural Management Associations to the Department of Cooperative Development from the Department of Crop Production and Forestry.

## **Mozambique**

### **UN Operations Press Release on Renamo Absence**

*MB0803191793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 8 Mar 93*

["Press Release" issued by the UN Operations in Mozambique in Maputo on 8 March]

[Text] With regard to today's report published on page 1 of NOTICIAS, titled "Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] Fails To Attend Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] Meeting Without Justification," Mr. Aldo Ajello, special representative for the UN secretary general in Mozambique, wishes to clarify a number of facts in order to give a clearer picture of the events. The following is the full text of the press release:

The aim of the CSC meeting convened by Mr. Aldo Ajello, special representative for the UN secretary general and chairman of the CSC, for Saturday, 6 March 1993, was to examine the report from the chairman of the Cease-Fire Commission on alleged cease-fire violations that the Mozambican Government had reported to that commission, but which it did not resolve. The CSC, which is chaired by the United Nations, is the organ responsible for the resolution of disputes that are likely to emerge between the sides and which are presented to it when the other commissions cannot resolve them. As CSC chairman, Mr. Ajello is the established authority who convenes meetings of the commission without consulting the two signatories to the accord.

Regarding the meeting convened for 6 March, it is not true that the CSC members had to wait for the Renamo representatives for more than 50 minutes. The chairman of the commission had been informed in advance that the Renamo representatives would not attend the meeting due to lack of logistical support for its Maputo delegation and also because the government's allegations that Renamo had violated the cease-fire had not been substantiated and correctly presented.

Mr. Ajello told the other members of the commission that he deplored Renamo's decision not to attend the meeting. He informed them that he would keep in touch with both sides and to do that he requested assistance from the honorable ambassadors.

In conclusion, Mr. Ajello proposed the rescheduling of the CSC meeting for Tuesday, 9 March.

#### **Troop Confinement Points Created in Manica**

MB0503141993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Mar 93

[Text] Five confinement points have been established for government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] forces in Manica Province. Three of those centers will be used by the Mozambique Armed Forces and two by Renamo.

Carlos Falcao, chairman of the subcommission for reintegrating demobilized soldiers, said his subcommission will be responsible for ferrying the troops to their confinement points once disarmament begins and will subsequently oversee the reintegration of demobilized personnel into social life.

### **Namibia**

#### **Minister Presents Defense Policy White Paper**

MB0803115593 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English  
4 Mar 93 p 3

[By Tom Minney: "The defence of Namibia"]

[Text] The future of Namibia's defence plans were unveiled yesterday, including the policy for small air-force and navy wings "as resources permit".

Defence Minister Peter Mueshihange brought a defence policy white paper to the National Assembly yesterday and debate on it is set to start tomorrow.

The main aim is to keep Namibia with a "minimal, unified" and affordable defence force which will be highly mobile and mainly defensive. The force would also be used to help civilians, for instance during drought or other emergencies.

The policy paper warns that Namibia is "at the centre of a heavily-armed region" although less involvement by global powers should help. Mueshihange said defence would be firstly based on "peaceful coexistence and co-operation with other countries and in international law". Defence relations with the neighbours are good and links will be extended.

Principles underlying the defence force are that it should be apolitical, [unclear], accountable, including being subject to political control, capable of deterring aggressors and affordable.

Troops are trained and ready to join the United Nations forces in Somalia, but are waiting for instructions about their deployment and "the cost-sharing arrangements" said Mueshihange. Apart from UN missions, the defence force would only be used in Namibia, except for counter-attacks of aggressors as necessary.

The air wing will be mainly for surveillance and for moving troops and equipment, as well as for helping civilians and for training of own pilots. The policy paper says there are no plans to buy combat aircraft, but aircraft should be for transport and for patrols including the economic exclusion zone and fish resources.

The maritime wing would help with search and rescue, to stop illegal immigration and smuggling as well as watching for threats to the environment. Defence will be only one of its tasks. Boats belonging to other ministries or privately-owned may be transferred to defence in times of crisis or war.

In peacetime the army will concentrate on foot and vehicle patrols, especially of borders, partly so they learn the terrain. They will also help civilian authorities, as requested, for instance for crowd control, cordon and search operations (presumably such as the round-up of apparent illegal immigrants earlier this week), guarding key points and Government buildings and setting up roadblocks.

They will help other Ministries with equipment and skilled staff, and help during disasters or emergencies. Border and other patrolling will be a major activity in wartime too.

The main equipment to be bought will be to move troops by road and air ("troop lift"), engineer, artillery, anti-tank, air-defence and communications equipment.

The army will continue along the lines of other Commonwealth armies, adds the white paper.

The army is currently about 7,000 strong and is lightly equipped. There are four infantry battalions under the command of Army Headquarters at the Ministry of Defence, supported by a logistic support battalion and supplied via a composite depot. A combat support brigade, based at Otjiwarongo, has been forced to provide artillery, anti-tank, and anti-aircraft help.

Training is at the military school at Okahandja, mainly for officers and then passed on to the troops with particular focus on shooting, fitness and administration. Garrisons are at Windhoek and Grootfontein. There is also the 21st guards battalion in Windhoek which provides security for President Sam Nujoma and does the ceremonial marching.

The Ministry of Defence has 133 civilian and 202 military staff and is both a department of state headed by a permanent secretary and headquarters of the defence force headed by the chief of the defence force. The highest management committee is Defence Staff Council.



**Swedish Aid Authority Gives Drought Relief***MB0503133693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1038 GMT 5 Mar 93*

[Text] Windhoek March 5 SAPA—A Swedish aid official on an inspection tour of drought-stricken Ovambo in Namibia was this week unable to reach some areas because roads had been flooded by heavy rain.

Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) Assistant Director-General Johan Brisman remarked: "In some places it looked more like Bangladesh than Namibia."

Namibia was on Friday [5 March] given about R[and]2.4 million in drought relief aid by SIDA, and Mr. Brisman said in Windhoek about R2 million would be for the provision of water, channeled through the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef).

The balance would be used by the Namibia Institute for Socio-economic Research, in collaboration with the Namibian Defence Force, to set up a monitoring and evaluation unit to administer emergency relief more efficiently.

**Seychelles****Detained Ship Thought To Carry Serbian Arms to Somalia***NC0803145293 Athens ELEVETHEROTIPIA in Greek 8 Mar 93 p 13*

[Text] Seychelles authorities a few days ago discovered and confiscated arms and ammunition aboard the Greek-flagged ship Maria, which is suspected of transporting weapons from Serbia to Somalia.

According to a Seychelles Government statement yesterday, the Maria was located after it sent a signal that it had run out of fuel, water, and food. The ship's crew—two Greeks, one Turk, one Kenyan, and one Tanzanian—have been arrested and are being interrogated by the local police. The investigations aim at uncovering the origin and destination of the arms.

The 466-register-ton ship belongs to the Idhra III company, which is headquartered in Piraievs (33 Filon Street), Greece and managed by Panayiotis Tsiknas. There have been charges by the U.S. State Department that the ship "broke" the two UN embargoes on Serbia and Somalia by transporting Serbian arms to the latter.

The Maria sailed on 6 November 1992 from Bar Port in Montenegro carrying general cargo for Nigeria in violation of Security Council Resolution 575 on sanctions against Serbia.

On 19 January 1993, the ship carried a cargo (probably arms) to Somalia in violation of UN Security Council Resolution 733. On 24 January, it unloaded at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Before being located in the Seychelles the other day, the ship had changed its name and flag twice while at sea. It was expected to sail into Mombasa Port on 24 February with the name Vana I flying the Honduran flag.

The Piraievs Prosecutor's Office already has instituted criminal proceedings against the ship's owner and skipper for arms smuggling.

**Swaziland****Prime Minister Says Multiparty Supporters in Minority***MB0603101793 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 5 Mar 93*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini, says those who insist on a multiparty system of government in place of the Tinkhundla [Traditional Community Councils] system should wait until they become the majority. Speaking at a communal meeting with residents of a Hluti village in Shiselweni this afternoon, Mr. Dlamini noted that his majesty, the king's, effort's to improve on the Inkhundla [traditional community council] system of government is echoed on the feelings of the majority of Swazi nationalists.

On the development of the village, which was the main purpose of his visit to Hluti today, the prime minister appealed for the joint effort between government and the community living there. He said government will do her best to develop the village, but the community there should also work hard towards the accomplishment of this noble undertaking. He said this should begin with a development fund—and forget about contributing only when they want to buy booze. The needs of the community of Hluti include government officers, roads, and job opportunities.

Ministers responsible promised to look into the issue positively. The village was [word indistinct] during the colonial rule 25 years ago.

**Prince Gabheni Rejects Constitutional Monarchy***MB0903081593 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Mar 93 p 1*

[By Nimrod Mabuza]

[Text] Manzini Regional Administrator, Prince Gabheni, has rejected calls for Swaziland to have a constitutional monarch.

Prince Gabheni said such a move would reduce the King into a doll.

He was speaking at the inkhundla [traditional community councils] of Lozitha yesterday where the Elections Education Committee (Vusela III) held its elections lesson.

"We don't want our King to be reduced into a doll. Our King must have all the powers vested on him by the nation," he said.

Prince Gabheni said he was referring to a man who was quoted by one daily newspaper saying the monarch should be constitutional.

"This son of a Swazi is, in other words, saying that we should reduce our King into a doll," he said.

The suggestion that Swaziland have a constitutional monarch was made by the People's United Democratic Movement (PUDEMO).

PUDEMO President, Mr Kison Shongwe said the issue of the monarch will be discussed at a rally to be held at Nkhamba on March 21 this year.

Mr Shongwe said PUDEMO's view is that the King should be stripped of executive powers.

He said by so doing the King will not be drawn into politics as is the present case.

Mr Shongwe said presently the monarch is not protected from abuse by power hungry individuals.

In response, Prince Gabheni said even during the era of multi-party politics in Swaziland the King remained with the powers vested on him.

He said at no stage was the King drawn into politics by existing political parties.

Prince Gabheni also said that the youth in Swaziland is being paid to disturb the existing peace and stability here.

He said some of them have lost respect for the King. The prince assured the Vusela III team that under the inkhundla of Lozitha there are no 'germs'.

Prince Gabheni said the people under the inkhundla will closely watch dissenting persons (Sitawumbukisisa kutsi unguliphi ke lo).

Earlier on, Indvuna of the inkhundla of Lozitha, Mphica Mtsetfwa warned people to ask relevant questions.

He threatened police action against those who ask questions that are "irrelevant."

Later, Prince Cetshwayo said people should stop asking questions.

He stood up as a person who wanted to ask a question but instead said the Vusela team is there to teach and not to take views.

## Chief Justice Criticizes U.S. Human Rights Report

MB0603110093 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 6 Mar 93 p 32

[By Vusie Ginindza: "CJ slams US report"]

[Text] Chief Justice [CJ], Mr David Hull, has criticised a report by the Government of the United States concerning the judiciary here.

The judge declared some of the remarks in the report, as unsound, unhelpful and undermining the rule of law of Swaziland.

The CJ argues that consultations with regard to matters affecting the judiciary were not sought, nor was any opportunity to comment given.

The report in question was prepared by the U.S. Embassy in Swaziland with the American Cultural Centre for the year 1992.

It encompasses wide ranging aspects that commonly touch on human rights observation in the country.

Among the remarks made on the judiciary in Swaziland, to which the CJ is responding is that:

—In 1992 there were growing public frustrations and outcry at what is perceived as gross inefficiency in the legal system, personified by the modern judiciary.

"This feeling is shared by the police, public prosecutors, and the courts," the report says.

"Inefficiency, manifested by poorly investigated and prepared cases and a shortage of Magistrates and judges, led to a series of unpopular acquittals which damaged public confidence.

To this the CJ replied:

"The report refers to a very small number of particular cases. Unless it can be shown that there is reason to think that a particular judicial decision has prejudiced human rights, which is plainly not the case here, I do not think that is appropriate."

Justice Hull said in referring to those cases, the report also endangers its own purpose. "Amongst other things, the rule of law involves the acceptance of the idea that a particular decision should be observed unless, by due process of law, it is set aside.

"It also requires, in real terms, an awareness that the popularity or otherwise of a particular decision, on the movement, is an unsafe yardstick of its quality.

"In Swaziland, these are still sensitive issues. The view expressed in the report that a small number of unpopular decisions has undermined the rule of law here is not sound or helpful.

"The underlying concern in the report; the efficiency of the legal system, is a matter of fair comment. I also think that it is not understandable but probably right that in the eyes of the public, the courts should, to use the language of the report, be seen as 'personifying' the system.

"The public is entitled to a result, rather than to some explanation of the details of the system. Nevertheless, in attempting to summarise shortly the reasons for the present problems within the legal system, the report is in my view, both inadequate and unfair to the courts.

"These causes do include but run deeper than either the judicial service or the roles of the police and prosecution services in preparing criminal cases."

#### **Workers 'Will Not Be Recalled' From South Africa**

*MB0903083393 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Mar 93 p 32*

[By Vusie Ginindza]

[Text] Swazis working in South Africa will not be recalled, Mr Nico Wagner, Deputy Trade Representative at the South African Trade Mission said yesterday.

Mr Wagner said the South African Government knows nothing about plans to repatriate foreigners, as suggested by the Prime Minister Mr Obed Dlamini during a tour with cabinet ministers at Hluti last Friday [5 March].

Mr Dlamini alleged that the South African Government sent a message to all neighbouring countries informing the Government to recall all their citizens currently employed in South Africa.

The South Africa Government, he said intends to localise all the jobs held by foreigners as part of the on-going political changes there.

It is by virtue of this call that the Swaziland Government recalled the workers, the PM [prime minister] said.

Yesterday Mr Wagner said as far as concerns the 16,000 Swazi miners who are currently working in the South African mines the appropriate department to talk to, is The Employment Bureau of Africa (TEBA).

"We know nothing about this, in fact we only come to know about such issues when they become political. If it was a political matter we would have known.

"The matter, as I see it, is still at economic level so the TEBA is the appropriate department to comment."

Mr Wagner explained that the effects of the transitional period have still not been determined in respect of foreigners working there.

"Whatever may be happening at the mines may merely be retrenchments but the South African Government is not involved in that," he said.

General Manager of TEBA, Mr Cavall Freitag, said this is all nonsense.

"It is not my intention to discuss the whole thing with the press but in as far as I'm concerned this is all nonsense. At the moment I don't want to pre-empt anything the Prime Minister might want to say but I will issue a statement to show our stand in this," he said.

### **Zambia**

#### **Donors Pressure Chiluba To Soften Emergency Powers**

*MB0903085093 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 0510 GMT 9 Mar 93*

[Text] Due to pressure from international donors and the diplomatic community Zambian President Frederick Chiluba has politely softened his emergency powers by reducing the period for detention without trial from 28 days to a week.

The deputy minister of economic affairs, Mr. John Mwamba, yesterday told reporters that the decision followed pressure on the government to justify the state of emergency declared four days ago. He said at a meeting last Friday [5 March] donors expressed anxiety over the state of emergency and put across demands that the government should explain why it's arresting opposition members. He said the donors had also demanded proof from the government that the emergency will not be used to suppress human rights and trample the opposition. Mr. Mwamba said the state of emergency was introduced to deal with the Zero Option. The Zero Option plan by the opposition and former ruling UNIP [United National Independence Party] party, allegedly seeks to topple the Chiluba government subversively.

Meanwhile, authorities have confiscated the passport of UNIP leader Kebby Musokotwane, who admitted the existence of the Zero Option in his party.

#### **Opposition Leader Denies Plan To Overthrow Government**

*MB0803173293 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 8 Mar 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] More than 20 Zambian opposition politicians are now in detention under the state of emergency introduced last Thursday [4 March] night. The former ruling party, UNIP [United National Independence Party], has come under intense pressure from the authorities since the publication of the so-called "Zero Option" plan designed to destabilize the MMD [Movement for Multi-party Democracy] government. President Chiluba has accused UNIP of being behind the plot and getting help from abroad to carry it out. On the line to Lusaka,



Elizabeth Ohene asked UNIP's leader, Kebby Musokotwane, if his party had really drawn up the "Zero Option" plan.

[Begin recording] [Musokotwane] There was no plan as such. What happened is one of the party members brought his personal ideas on paper and he titled this paper, "Zero Plan". As party president, I took this paper to the Central Committee, which is the policy-making, which is the final decision-making body of our party. Our party had not discussed and made a decision on this matter when the paper was leaked to the press and to the police, and the developments that have followed.

[Ohene] So, it was not party policy, but then, I suppose, once it was leaked the police or maybe the government asked you about it, and you explained this to them?

[Musokotwane] I did. If it was something that I thought was too secret I would have denied the existence of that document. But because it was not party policy, I agreed to the police, I agreed to the press.

[Ohene] So, do you think that the government has gone totally overboard? Has overreacted with this state of emergency?

[Musokotwane] They have exaggerated. Under the current laws the president has adequate powers, the courts have adequate powers to handle this kind of matter, but of course there must be other reasons why a state of emergency was called, and the state president was quite categorical. He said that the crime wave was going up, a number of things were not going right, and that is why he called the state of emergency. The state president never even referred to the "Zero Option" plan when he addressed the nation to announce the reintroduction of the state of emergency.

[Ohene] Well, some people have pointed out that some of the things that were in this document involve instigating industrial unrest and instigating crime wave, and some people think maybe indeed, this plan whether agreed to by your party or not was indeed in operation.

[Musokotwane] It couldn't have been in operation, Elizabeth. You see, if the paper had to be in operation it would have led to the government failing to govern, and if that happened it means that a third force would have come in, the military would have come in, and if the military had come in, they would have suspended the

Constitution, they would have banned the political parties, they would have detained the leaders of all the parties, opposition and government. So, this paper could not in any way have been to the advantage of UNIP or anybody at all.

[Ohene] So, right now, are you in any way sympathetic with what the government is doing? The crime wave is on the rise, you know. Do you have any sympathies at all with the measures they are taking?

[Musokotwane] Well, I do not think that you can stop crime by emergency. I think that you should look at the causes of the crime wave. You should look at what the people are saying and see whether if you can't meet fully, you can meet them even half way. When you introduce a state of emergency, the state of emergency does not provide food. People are going hungry. Very many people have been declared redundant, they are jobless. I mean, the standards of living have gone down in the last two years. The kwacha has been devalued by more than 500 percent, the interest rate in the bank is now at about 140 percent. So, these are the issues that we together with the government and the opposition parties should be able to sit down and see how we are going to resolve those problems. I don't think that the problems can be resolved by simply imposing a state of emergency. It won't work. [end recording]

#### **Commission Set Up To Investigate Rampaging Soldiers**

*MB0503145093 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 5 Mar 93*

[Text] The Zambian Government has set up an inquiry into the circumstances in which a group of soldiers went on the rampage in Kaumbe in the west of the country on Monday [1 March].

The minister of defense, Mr. Ben Mwila, said in a statement in Parliament that 53 people were injured, three seriously, and a child was still in hospital. He said three soldiers were murdered in the area between November last year and February this year. He assured Parliament that the matter would be investigated thoroughly.

Earlier reports had said soldiers had killed at least 10 people and injured about a thousand.



### Cote d'Ivoire

#### Social Security Official on Policies, Debts, Goals

AB0703134093 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in  
French 2 Mar 93 p 5

["Second and last part" of interview with Mrs. Zunon Kipre, chairperson and managing director of the National Social Security Fund, CNPS, by unidentified FRATERNITE MATIN reporters; first paragraph is FRATERNITE MATIN introduction]

[Excerpts] In this second and last part of the interview with National Social Welfare Fund [CNPS] managing director Mrs. Viviane Zunon Kipre, she asserts: Sometimes, we are forced to refuse beneficiaries the services of the CNPS so that they can put pressure on their employers to be up-to-date." [end quote mark as published]

Nearly 400 million CFA francs are unpaid—this is what the CNPS managing director deplores. Read on.

[Reporter] What about in our country?

[Kipre] In the case of Cote d'Ivoire, for now, the National Social Welfare Fund [CNPS] has been put in the National Public Enterprises group. This raises serious management problems because public management is not adapted to the work we are doing. We were therefore forced to make some changes, and this is why we suggested a new CNPS status which confirms, we think, the enterprise's public character. At the same time, however, it leaves CNPS with some autonomy to help manage properly and do what needs to be done. Some people say CNPS must be privatized. We do not know what this means. Here, the chairperson and managing director has been appointed by the Ivorian Government, but the reorganization work was completely done by the general directorate. In Senegal, the state was "ejected" somewhat by the workers, and the reorganization work was done. In our opinion, whatever status we give the enterprise, we shall never succeed if the will to reorganize and the desire to maintain this spirit for a long time are not understood and accepted by those managing the corporation. We shall never get anywhere. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Let us come back to controlling. Some enterprises do not pay their contributions, but it has been noted that some of your controlling officers do not do their work the way they should. Also, there are groups of employers who are known for not telling CNPS about their workers.

[Kipre] The problem you have raised is important, because as we have said, there is work to be done on the way people think. There was total confusion in the way jobs were being done, mainly between recovery and effecting controls. To us, recovery is more vast and geographically speaking, there is a need to have some knowledge of the location of the enterprises that come to

register with the CNPS, but this has not been the case. The work was based on superficial information, and when an employer did not come to us, we could not trace him. Today, we are doing extensive work to locate the employers. [passage omitted]

We have separated the control department, freeing controllers from general management. They have been into the agencies. Similarly, the recoverers have also been separated. So, the agencies are now closer to the employers and are now all over their working zones. If the information we receive from an enterprise is doubtful, a control team is sent to check it out. This was not done in the past. [passage omitted]

Let us come back to the arrears, and say that the board of directors is working on various communities. The representatives of these employers will help us gain information about these communities. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] How much are the arrears estimated at?

[Kipre] Generally speaking, one gets the impression that it is only the state which is responsible for the arrears. It is true what we said about the situation being the same for the 14 countries that will participate in the meeting on 8 March. The state owes arrears to the fund, but unfortunately, in the case of Cote d'Ivoire, we found a situation where conventions were signed for each case. This was not the same in most of the other countries. Also, in Cote d'Ivoire, it must be stressed that it was not the state which deducted funds from the CNPS, but rather institutions, especially, banks (the five) that were liquidated. Now today the state is forced to be responsible for these debts. Of the 100 billion CFA francs still in question, 80 billion CFA francs stand for debts. And then, there are obligatory borrowings that the CNPS subscribed to in order to invest in the Autonomous Sinking Fund [CAA]. We can reassure you that this year, this has been reactivated. As of June and December, the CAA will begin reimbursing the CNPS. A loan was also granted to the Cote d'Ivoire electric power company with the backing of the state, but it was reactivated last year. Efforts are therefore being made.

Concerning the arrears of the other employers (parastatal and private) at the CNPS, legal officers are committed to recovering them. An audit of the current accounts will enable us to specify these figures.

[Reporter] How much are the arrears estimated to be?

[Kipre] There are unpaid checks or bills (drafts have not been honored). Today, we have almost 400 million CFA francs of unpaid checks. This even raises the problem of disrespect for regulations.

[Reporter] What companies fall into this category?

[Kipre] All enterprises. This is 400-million CFA in contributions. In 1991, a check of various accounts showed about 5 billion CFA arrears in contributions. We have very heavy debtors.

[Reporter] This explains why some people, who are qualified, do not get paid when they go to the cashier. Does this mean that there is a treasury problem?

[Kipre] Yes. Sometimes we are forced to refuse beneficiaries the services of the CNPS so that they can put pressure on their employers to be up-to-date. Also, beneficiaries believe that what they are paid is not enough, but they should know that allowances are low because contributions were also low.

The contribution for all categories is 14.5 percent (and 1.6 percent in retirement), whereas in neighboring countries, the rate is 20 percent in Mali, and retirement is 9 percent compared with 1.6 percent in Cote d'Ivoire. Even the Ivorian civil service pays more: 6 percent by the civil servants themselves and 12 percent by the state. This finally made the beneficiaries opt to increase this rate so that they can enjoy better pension, but this must be established by law.

[Reporter] We are going to talk about retrenchments. They were to last over five years and affect 1,000 people. Three years have passed and almost 400 people have gone. Will the retrenchment continue as planned?

[Kipre] Concerning the personnel retrenchment, our wish is never to touch labor. I am sincere when I say that retrenchment was the last measure we adopted in the streamlining process, especially in controlling operational charges. As we have explained, we tried all other means first and turned to workers' salaries as a last resort. So far, putting together the number of those who went on voluntary retirement and those retrenched for economic reasons, 460 people have been affected so far. We are trying to work things out, because our objective is not necessarily touching salaries. The problem that we are facing today is worker deployment and this is what we are seriously working on. It is not in our immediate plans (if other problems do not come up to disturb the smooth running of the reorganization process we have begun) to carry out another retrenchment of personnel, even though the reports of the audit mentioned 1,000 people. [passage omitted]

## Ghana

### Vice President on Business Ties With South Africa

AB0603160093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 5 Mar 93

[Excerpt] The vice president, Mr. K.N. Arkaah, said today that commercial and business relations between Ghana and South Africa will grow with the normalization of the atmosphere in the country. He stated this in answer to questions by newsmen as he visited various stands at the fourth international trade fair in Accra. Theresa Atagouri reports:

[Begin Atagouri recording] Some of the stands visited by the vice president included the Ghana National Petroleum Cooperation, COCOBOD [Cocoa Marketing

Board], Lever Brothers, GHAMOT [Ghana Motors], and (Libioman). He also visited some stands of some of the participating countries including South Africa, Nigeria, India, Italy, Romania, and Pakistan. Answering questions by newsmen later, Mr. Arkaah said South Africa has a standard of expertise, especially in scientific products. The prices of their products as compared to those on international markets are very moderate. He, however, said Ghana has historically championed the liberation struggle in South Africa and will accordingly base her trade relations with South Africa on the extent of the political change. Ghanaians, Mr. Arkaah said, should not only look at South Africa as a place where they can only import products, but should interact with them to invest in Ghana. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Liberia

### NPFL's Woewiyu Reports ULIMO Attack From Guinea

AB0603220093 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 6 Mar 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Liberia, Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] hasn't had an easy time of it recently. The West African ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force has been making advances out of Monrovia, while a group, calling itself the Nimba Redemption Council of Liberia, claims to be pushing Taylor back from the east. Well, today, NPFL defense spokesman, Tom Woewiyu, rang us up to report another outbreak of fighting, this time, in Upper Lofa County where ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] troops are allegedly crossing over the Guinea border. Akoi Amusu asked Tom Woewiyu the details of the latest fighting.

[Begin recording] [Woewiyu] We had an attack from Guinea by the so-called ULIMO. As you know, on your network, the Guinean authorities did report, or did admit that they were training forces for the ULIMO and the Sawyer government in Monrovia. In the last two weeks or so, we were attacked in Zorzor, two week ago, and we ...[changes thought] out of Guinea by ULIMO forces without any objection, by the...[changes thought] or obstruction or intervention by the Guinean authorities. This was with their support. Now, last night, a large contingent of so-called ULIMO forces attacked the city of ...[changes thought] attacked again out of Guinea, hum, to attack Voinjama, which is also a city in Upper Lofa.

[Amusu] When you say that they attacked, how many people are we talking about? And just how big an assault was it? What kind of material were they using?

[Woewiyu] Well, they're using almost any imaginable assault equipment, RPGs [rocket-propelled grenades] and assault rifles, and BZTs [expansion unknown] and

all the equipment that you can carry by land. It's not an attack of somebody picking up a cutlass and a knife to ...[changes thought] and that is not one that the authority on that side will not have seen these equipment pass by in order to enter Liberia.

[Amusu] And how many people do you say were involved in this attack last night?

[Woewiyu] Well, we think it is about two companies of their people, and our people are on the ground now trying to repel that. We've repelled the other one from ...[changes thought] that was launched on Zorzor not too long, about two weeks ago as I said. The essence of really what I want to discuss and it's also...[changes thought] it's the fact that Yamoussoukro IV which everybody quotes as a Bible requires Guinea and all these countries involved in the so-called peacemaking effort to prevent the prolonging of this war by having forces...[changes thought] fomenting forces in their countries. But they are not doing any of that. They continue while the UN is trying to find some means to settle this, Guinea and other countries continue to help infiltrate more forces in here [words indistinct] Yamoussoukro when the accord was put together, there was no ULIMO involved. You have ULIMO coming out of Guinea, coming out of Sierra Leone, ULIMO coming out of Monrovia, being armed by ECOMOG; ULIMO fighting alongside ECOMOG. What is it that is in the peace process by ECOMOG? By way of the capture of territories, they will never honor their control in the first place.

[Amusu] Mr. Woewiyu, we've had reports from the Nimba Redemption Council, claiming to have made major advances, you've lost Robertsfield and Harbel. Are you actually losing this war now?

[Woewiyu] No, we are not losing any war. Let me tell you about Robertsfield and Harbel. I think this is the worst mistake that Nigeria has ever made to come and jump in the bush with us, and I am not going to comment too much on that because they will be the ones to say whether or not they have problems, or they don't have problems. They were...[changes thought] they came here to make peace, and they succeeded in separating the warring factions, they succeeded at calling a cease-fire—everybody was honoring that—and now they decide they want to capture more land, and want to go in the different, different forests and start digging diamonds, and they will regret that.

[Amusu] What about the Nimba Redemption Council? We've had a communication from them which states they captured the towns of Gape and Bohnwia in Nimba County last Wednesday [3 March]. Can you confirm that?

[Woewiyu] I...[changes thought] that is all total lies. Nimba Redemption Council, I don't know whether it is a figment of somebody's imagination, I...[changes thought] maybe, the organization does exist, but I don't see anybody in Gape, or in Saniquellie. [end recording]

### Press Accuses Ivorians of Complicity With Taylor

AB0503173493 Paris AFP in English 1710 GMT  
5 Mar 93

[Excerpts] Abidjan, March 5 (AFP) - The Nigerian vice president flew to Abidjan Friday to "reassure" but not "apologize" to the Ivory Coast after one of its border villages was bombed by Nigerian planes from the peace-keeping force in Liberia. [passage omitted]

His visit came amid new accusations by Monrovia that the Ivory Coast was supporting the main armed faction in Liberia's civil war, the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL). [passage omitted]

In Monrovia, the interim government and the Liberian press again Friday accused the Ivory Coast of supporting the NPFL, and warned it might be drawn into the war.

Spokesman Arthur Dennis of the Liberian Defense Ministry charged that the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] bombing in February was launched on NPFL "military targets" on Liberian territory and denied that an Ivory Coast border post had been hit.

He charged that the Ivory Coast had "threatened to retaliate", but warned "attacking Liberia means attacking ECOMOG" which he said would be akin to attacking ECOWAS "which Ivory Coast will regret." [passage omitted]

In a similar vein, the Liberian daily The Inquirer asserted that the Ivory Coast had contributed to the Liberian crisis "by encouraging Taylor to use their territory as a launching pad for his civil war."

### Nigeria

#### Official Confirms Liberation Army Chief To Attend Talks

AB0803214393 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 8 Mar 93

[Text] Sudan's transitional National Assembly has reaffirmed its confidence in Nigeria's efforts to end the civil war in Sudan. The Assembly's resolution to this effect was convened to President Ibrahim Babangida today by its president, Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah. State House correspondent Biyi Alabi reports:

[Alabi] Mr. Khalifah, who also delivered a special message from the Sudanese leader, General 'Umar al-Bashir, informed President Babangida that the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] leader, Colonel John Garang, had made a commitment to personally attend the next Sudanese peace talks in Abuja. Mr. Khalifah said that this was a positive development as his presence would lend authority and credibility to the decisions reached at the talks. He noted that the resolutions taken at the last talks in Abuja could not be implemented because Col. Garang, who was represented, rejected them.



Mr. Khalifah briefed President Babangida on other decisions taken at a recent meeting of a Sudanese Government representative and Col. Garang in Entebbe, Uganda. President Babangida commended the Sudanese Government for its efforts to reach out to other groups involved in the Sudanese crisis so as to ensure the success of the next round of talks. The president, who thanked the Sudanese for their continued confidence in Nigeria's mediation, said that he would set the necessary machinery in motion for convening the next round of Sudanese peace talks in Abuja.

#### **Transitional Council Discusses Oil Pricing**

*AB0703221893 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 7 Mar 93*

[Text] The Transitional Council has reacted to what it described as inaccurate press reports on its last session on the correct pricing of oil. In a statement, Information and Culture Secretary Mr. Uche Chukumerije, said the Council unanimously agreed at the session that something has to be done about working out the correct price of Nigeria's oil

products if the country is to avoid an economic disaster. He said the Council members are of the opinion that the country's economy is suffering daily as a result of incorrect

pricing as shown by the annual loss of 60 million naira. The Council is worried that the reserve funds with which government had for now cushioned the huge deficit is now completely exhausted, necessitating payment for domestic oil consumption.

Also, the country's refining and storage capacity, which is almost collapsing because of the low price of oil, does not provide the reserve capital for refurbishing or replacement of needed facilities. The Council dismissed the notion that the nation's oil is free and God-given, pointing out that it costs about \$7 to extract each barrel of oil. The Transitional Council allayed fears of a steep rise in transport fares and other prices, promising that adequate measures would be worked out to prevent undue inflation.

Addressing the fear of misuse of the huge savings to be gained from the right pricing of oil, the Council says it has prepared a list of welfare-oriented programs and measures which will be fully worked out before the right pricing will be undertaken. Such projects, it says, will not only alleviate the impact of high prices on the populace, but will also help to reinforce the base of a self-sustaining economic growth. The investment program will also be strictly complied with by a high-caliber monitoring team.

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